New-York Daily Times.

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THE 4TH AND 5TH OF JULY.

[illegible] BARRICADED.

THE CITY UNDER ARMS.

Six Men Killed and Over One Hundred Wounded.

THREE REGIMENTS CALLED OUT.

Riots in the 6th, 7th and 13th Wards.

[illegible] Rabbits [illegible] Bowery Boys [illegible]

[illegible] in the 6th Ward.

[illegible] COW BAY.

[illegible] Rained Down Upon the Populace.

ORDER RESTORED AT MIDNIGHT.

When the sun set on the Fourth of July, the [illegible] "What a stupid, quiet, noiseless Fourth it had been." There being no telegraph communication [illegible] head-quarters, and no news [illegible] after the early morning editions, the [illegible] most marvelous ignorance of the fact [illegible] commenced as early as 1 o'clock [illegible] in the Sixth Ward, which was never quite [illegible] at 6 o'clock, it broke out with renewed [illegible] violence. We will narrate the history of the [illegible] in the proper order of events, from the beginning, at 1 o'clock, or thereabouts, of Saturday, the [illegible] through the extraordinary proceedings of violence in the afternoon, the calling out of the military, the [illegible] quiet of Sunday, and the reappearance on [illegible] night, until, at the hour of going to press this morning, the presence of three regiments parading up and down the streets, the crowd had at last dispersed.

[illegible]

The riots began late on Friday night (or early Saturday morning) in this way. A crowd of young vagabonds from Cow Bay and the neighborhood proceeded to the Bowery, at Nos. 40 and 42, and made an onslaught upon the "Atlantic Guards," or Bowery [illegible]. The attack was not anticipated, still a vigorous resistance was made by the assailed, and the fight [illegible] was a desperate one. Fire arms, clubs, brickbats and stones were freely used. The windows of the houses in the vicinity were shattered to pieces. [illegible] people fled rapidly, and the uproar was [illegible] intense. The "Bowery Crowd" were finally forced to retreat, and the "Five Points," alias "Dead Rabbits," alias "Roach Guard," then retired, [illegible] all whom they met, firing their [illegible] in the air and defying any to interfere. [illegible] below Elizabeth-street, in Mulberry-street [illegible] the Points. They were members of the "Roach Guards;" they wore a blue stripe on their uniform [illegible] and they were bound to "lick" the Atlantic [illegible], who lived towards the Bowery and wore a red [illegible]. The neighborhood were frightened and the [illegible] fastened themselves tightly within their [illegible].

[illegible] serious occurred until about 10 o'clock [illegible]. A policeman on duty in Worth-street, near Cow Bay, in attempting to clear the sidewalk of a noisy rabble of drunken men and women, [illegible] knocked down, and beaten. Managing to regain his feet, he found it necessary to beat a [illegible] pursued by a large crowd. On gaining [illegible] office in White-street, he reported the circumstances and requested that a squad of men might [illegible] with him to arrest the ringleaders of the party by whom he had been assailed. A few men were [illegible], who, on arriving at Centre-street, discovered that a desperate fight was raging between a number of men in Leonard, near Baxter-street, and directly [illegible] the old Station-house. They rushed in at once to quell the disturbance and make arrests if necessary. When this action was perceived, the belligerents ceased their "private fight" and, joining together, made an assault upon the police, whom they [illegible] with the most opprobrious epithets. The officers, despite their small numbers, fought with [illegible]. They rushed among the hundreds of [illegible] and, dashing their clubs right and left, [illegible] many of their opponents. Most of the riot [illegible] rushed into the houses adjoining, from the windows and roofs of which they showered down stones and brickbats upon the officers, whom they compelled to retire, having made only two prisoners, whom they carried to the Tombs, where they were committed, in default of bail, by Justice Welsh, who, at the request of Commissioner Draper, kept open Court all day.

The excitement became every moment more intense, and was added to by freshly arriving rumors of horrible riots and great bloodshed in the upper Wards.

The liquor shops and grocery stores were all open, and drunken men, and women, too, lay helplessly drunk and bruised, from frequent falls, upon almost every corner.

Separate acts of ruffianism were of frequent occurrence, and were perpetrated without any cause, and only to gratify a vicious and cowardly propensity, or to tempt the police to interfere. One athletic fellow wearing a blue coat, with brass buttons, walked deliberately up to an inoffending German, who was standing on the corner of Centre and Elm streets, and striking him in the eye, knocked him down a cellar-way. [illegible] from a window of the Tombs [illegible] Court, by Justice Welsh, who dispatched two officers, all that were present, to bring the ruffian in; but the rowdy had, meantime, disappeared up Baxter-street, amid the crowd who loitered about, cursing the "Black Republicans" and the "bloody Metropolitans." The officers did not follow. In a few [illegible] afterwards the same fellow returned again to Centre-street, slightly disguised. Instead of his blue coat with brass buttons, he wore a linen coat, and instead of a hat he wore a cap. He had scarcely reached Centre street before he walked coolly up to a citizen, who was standing on the corner and knocked him down, and commenced beating him. Some by-standers interfered, and pulled him away. This act was also witnessed by Justice Welsh, who sallied out with the two policemen to arrest the fellow, who on seeing them approach, ran again up Leonard to Baxter-street, hiding himself among the [illegible]. Justice Welsh followed [illegible], but the crowd gathered around threateningly, [illegible] their determination to resist any arrest. [illegible] under the circumstances would [illegible], so the officers returned again to the Tombs just in time to escape an attack from some of the more desperate of the throng who followed close behind.

It was now between 3 and 4 o'clock. No further disturbance of any kind had occurred for nearly an hour, and all trouble was supposed to be ended when [illegible] speaking from the vicinity of the Tombs a demoniac yell was suddenly heard, followed quickly by quick and frequent reports of small arms. "There's a terrible riot in Bayard-street," cried people aloud, rushing in affright for the locality mentioned. "They are using firearms," was added, "and a [illegible] are shot."

This report was speedily verified. Men, women and children came pouring down in throngs through Baxter and into Leonard-street out of range of the [illegible] and maimed and bleeding men and [illegible] carried every moment by in the arms of their friends, or on carts to the hospital or their homes.

Those whose curiosity tempted the risk, pushed their way through the increasing throng to the place of the, where a terrible scene was being enacted. Brickbats, stones and clubs, were flying thickly around, and from windows in all directions, and men ran wildly about, brandishing firearms and clubs of almost every sort. Wounded men were lying upon the sidewalks trampled upon by the crowds who were driven to and fro. Amidst the din and confusion that prevailed, it was almost impossible to tell how or where the fight was raging. The belligerents were nearly all young men, and as they came more closely together, those acquainted with the local [illegible], discovered that the rioters were Bowery Boys, and the "Dead Rabbits," or Mulberry-street crowd. Now the "Rabbits" would make a combined rush and force their antagonists up the street (Bayard-street) to the Bowery. There the fugitives reinforced and encouraged, would turn upon their pursuers and compel them to retreat in return down to Mulberry, Elizabeth and even as far as Baxter-street, and so it continued for about half an hour.

At length twenty-five Metropolitan Policemen, drawn from various precincts, marched to the scene of conflict with a view to put an end to the disturbance. A reserve of 50 men was held in readiness. The 25 marched steadily on, assailed at every step, not only with yells and groans, but with brickbats pitched from alley ways and hiding places, and missiles were even thrown upon them from the windows as they passed along. And in several instances men standing upon the house-tops, battered bricks from their own chimneys and hurled them upon the officers below, assailing them at almost every step. The mere handfull still pushed on, using their clubs as they went, and making several arrests. From one tenement house, near the corner of Mulberry-street, several shots were fired, and bricks and paving stones thrown at the officers. This attack was so fierce and long-continued that the police, suddenly turning, made a dash for the house, the doors of which were all tightly fastened on the inside. They charged so fiercely, and with such effect, as to drive in all directions the crowd that opposed, and breaking down the doors, rushed to the upper stories in search of their assailants, most of whom had nearly all fled precipitately through the rear passages. One man and two women were captured, however, the women having their laps filled with paving stones.

On emerging to the street again with their prisoners, the policemen were assailed with, if possible, greater violence, and the numbers of their opponents so increased, that destruction seemed almost inevitable, when a large number of the Bowery Boys, and citizens generally, rushed to their rescue, drove back again the "Dead Rabbits," and escorted the Police—nearly all of whom were more or less injured—and their prisoners, to a place of safety, from which they afterward regained their head-quarters. The prisoners were taken to the Fifth-Ward Station-house.

The riot did not end here. On the contrary, it continued to rage with still greater violence, the sight of the wounded and dying adding to the frenzy of the combatants, who became constantly more maddened by the poisonous liquids which they kept constantly imbibing. To the drug-stores near by wounded men were removed every moment, and their groans mingled with the cries of the women and children, who, recklessly pushing their way among the throng, beheld some dear friend or protector carried away for surgical treatment, made the spectacle a terrible one, *and one to be long remembered by all who saw it.*

As the fight advanced, fire-arms were brought more generally into action, and both parties acted more cautiously. Each party constructed a barricade of the carts and vehicles of all sorts with which this thoroughfare is always encumbered on holidays, and from behind this fired with muskets, rifles, guns and revolvers. Occasionally becoming wearied of this slow mode of warfare, one party or the other would leave their barricade and charge the other, pitching stones among their enemies and then retreating.

Individual acts of recklessness were frequent during the combat. One man—a powerful and desperate-looking fellow—advanced some thirty feet in front of a barricade, from behind which his "crowd" were fighting, and mounting upon a pile of bricks, stood there coolly stooping and firing bricks at the opposite crowd, and doing them much injury. Not less than twenty shots were fired at him, but every one missed their aim. Some of the bullets passed through his clothing. Still undaunted, the foolhardy fellow, despite the warnings of his companions, seemed disposed to maintain his position. A little boy, however, crept stealthily toward the head of the bricks and within a few feet of him, raised and taking deliberate aim, struck him on the head and felled him senseless to the pavement. A yell of triumph from the one side, and of revenge and defiance from the other, followed this feat.

Earlier in the day, a middle-aged man, said to be a ringleader, made himself very conspicuous. He was armed with a musket, which he was observed to load and fire several times, standing upright as he did so, and somewhat in advance of the "Dead Rabbit" party. Several unavailing attempts were made to "take the fellow down." He put the musket again to his shoulder, took aim, and was about drawing the trigger when he leaped in the air and fell—shot dead—the people said.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock the belligerents, as though jaded with their tedious work of blood, relaxed their efforts, and only a few shots were exchanged. About this time Capt. Hynders appeared on the scene, and going among the combatants attempted to persuade them to desist, pointing out as he did so the great risks which they were running by their conduct, the illegality, and the lack of any necessity for such murderous collision between old acquaintances. The Captain was not rudely used, but he did not succeed in his good intent, and seeing a boy shot down beside him, he acted the wiser part and retired. He next proceeded to the office of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners in White-street, where he had an interview with Commissioner Draper, of whom he inquired whether there were no means to put a stop to the riot. "If the Police force is not sufficient the military should be called out," said the Captain, who also offered to accompany a force to the place of riot for the purpose of restoring order. The Captain was received most blandly. Mr. Draper said he had that moment issued a requisition upon Major-General Sandford, and that three regiments would soon be on the ground, and would remain on duty all night to suppress any further attempt at riot.

Early in the evening of Saturday the following statement was handed to the Commissioners of Police:

Mr. A. M. Hamilton, of Monroe-street, states that he is informed and believes from what he has seen and heard, that the Irish contemplate making an attack on the Fifteenth Ward Station-House this evening. And, also, that he saw and heard the late Captain of the Seventh Ward (Leffs) and his late Lieutenant, encouraging the mob to resist the Police in their endeavors to quell them.

REQUISITION FOR THE MILITARY, BY PRESIDENT DRAPER.

The following was issued at 7 o'clock Saturday evening:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 88 WHITE-STREET, NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 4, 1857.

Major-Gen. Sandford—*Sir:* There have been several assaults upon our force. Our men are attacked in various quarters. Already fatal wounds, it is feared, have been inflicted. Our force, though strong, is driven by combinations of men, seeming to be under orders of experienced policemen, and others of desperate character, from point to point.

You will therefore call for the requisite force to restore order, and assist the civil force in preventing further havoc among our citizens.

Yours, obediently, S. DRAPER,
President Met. Police.

At 6:85 o'clock, P. M., the President of the Board had an interview with Chief-Engineer Harry Howard, and inquired of him in relation to striking the bells in case the military should be required.

Chief-Engineer Howard made the following statement:

The Mayor has charge of all the bells, appoints the bell-ringers, and I have no authority further than of sounding them in case of fire. There is no access to the bells except through the Mayor. I have no authority but this, except for repairs.

General Sandford told the National Guard, when ordered on duty, that they would not be summoned by twelve strokes of the bell, for the reason that such a course would call out too many of the citizens. When their services would be required they would be summoned by orderlies. This was accordingly done at 1 o'clock of Sunday morning, and the Guard were ordered to hold themselves in readiness during the whole of Sunday.

At 11 o'clock Saturday night the 71st Regiment was ordered out under command of Col. Vosburgh and rendezvoused at the Arsenal in Elm-street. They were served with ball cartridge and remained under arms until 4 A. M. They were then discharged for the night, and ordered to report again for duty at 9 o'clock Sunday morning. Three hundred men of this Regiment remained on duty throughout yesterday at the Arsenal. They seemed entirely willing to go into the fight if necessary.

In the meantime, the belligerents had again partially ceased their mutual attacks, when officer Shangles, late of the 19th Precinct, adopted a ruse which put an end to the conflict. Shangles, with a few other policemen who had remained in the Ward nearly the whole of the afternoon, part of the time without badge or emblem, collected a few of his men together, and taking from his pocket a white handkerchief, he waved it in the air, and swinging his hat, marched towards the "Bowery Boys," followed by three or four other policemen without badges. The "Bowery Boys" were at a loss to account for this proceeding, as were also all who saw it. Mr. Shangles on reaching the barricade, which he did without injury, made himself known as a deputy-sheriff, "and there," he added, pointing to his followers, "are my posse." "Now, boys," he continued, "the military have been called out; they will soon be here, and will certainly fire upon you. You had better leave now."

"Yes," answered one of the leaders, "but we don't want to leave unless those other fellows do. They began the affair, and now we won't leave unless they do too."

"I have seen them," said the assumed Deputy Sheriff, "and they will leave in a moment. Come along, pull those carts out of the way," and without more ado, he set himself to work, and soon the carts were replaced along the sidewalks.

Mr. Shangles then hastened to the other party, and they, too, consented to retire without much ado, especially as they saw their opponents retire. Each faction then slowly dispersed—the Atlantic Boys to the Bowery and the "Dead Rabbits" to their haunts in Mulberry and the streets in the lower part of the Ward. Many upon both sides went away more slowly than they came, and nearly all of them were more or less maimed. The greatest injury was done however, to the Mulberry-street "crowd," as they were not so well armed as their Bowery antagonists.

Thus the riot ended for the night.

Large numbers who had been deterred from approaching before, now hurried forward and crowded to the drug stores, to ascertain the names of the injured, and the extent of the wounds. So great was the anxiety to obtain this information that the windows of several of the drug stores were broken and the doors forced. Women and children rushed forward inquiring frantically for their husbands, fathers and brothers, and their cries and lamentations made this the gloomiest portion of the day.

From the number of the shots fired and the fierceness of the fight throughout, it was generally anticipated that at least a score of persons must have been killed outright and at least five times that number wounded. But the result did not justify such anticipations. Though that did not seem rea ly wonderful. The rioters could not have fired with deliberation. And that they did not is evident from the number of bullet-marks upon and about the houses surrounding. In some instances the leaden gutters were perforated, and the sides of nearly all the houses along the street from the Bowery to Baxter-street are marked in various places by bullets.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

It is even yet impossible to state accurately the list of the wounded, and it is not sure that even the whole of the killed are known, as in some instances the bodies were hurried away by friends to the rear buildings and into big tenement houses in dark alley-ways, and the ignorant residents are not aware of the necessity of a coroner's inquest.

When the fight had ceased, physicians visited the battle-ground, and such as were wounded were sent to the New-York Hospital. Thirty-seven such were sent to the Hospital, one of whom has since died. But besides thirty seven, at least twice that number, less seriously injured, were conveyed to their homes.

THE KILLED

Amount only to six, (and not to sixteen as reported yesterday,) as follows:

1. JOSEPH CARR, of No. 9½ Mulberry-street; shot through the breast.
2. CORNELIUS MAHONEY, a boy; shot.
3. —— ROWAN, No. 194 Varick; shot.
4. WM. PENTONEY, No. 78 Bayard-street. He was on a visit to the family of PETER MEANY, who reside in this house. The deceased and Mr. MEANY were standing at one of the front windows of the second story, looking through the blinds at the fight going on in the street underneath, when a ball from a rifle struck PENTONEY in the forehead, passing directly through his brain. The ball struck the blind first, a fragment of which hit Mr. MEANY upon the head, causing him to exclaim, that he was shot. He was a cutter in the establishment of DEVLIN & Co., corner of Broadway and Murray-street, and boarded at the corner of North Moore and Hudson streets. He was about twenty-five years old, born in London, but where his friends are we are unable to state.
5. J. J. BERNARD; shot through the breast. BERNARD kept a barber shop in Whitehall-place. His landlord, the owner of the building, who was present—a receipt in the pocket having suggested that he be called—recognized the body. He states that BERNARD entered his premises on the 16th or 17th of June, and that he appeared to be an inoffensive man, and he had never seen him otherwise than sober. It appears, however, that BERNARD was one of the ringleaders of the riot. Officer PETER ANDERSON, No. 994 Metropolitan Police, states that while he, with others, was proceeding to assist the force in the Seventh Ward, he saw this BERNARD in the act of throwing bricks from the top of a pile of bricks. One was thrown by BERNARD at ANDERSON, which hit him in the back, hurting him slightly. Officer ANDERSON states that the crowd surrounding the squad of officers was not less at this time than 2,000.
6. A young man not identified. Appeared to be about 20 years of age, and an Italian; was shot in the breast; the wound slanted downwards, showing that the deceased must have been fired upon from a roof or window.

The following is a correct list of the wounded taken to the New-York Hospital, of whom one has since died:

1. Wm. Jenkins, Metropolitan Policeman, struck on the head with a brick bat—very bad.
2. Thomas C. Smith, stabbed through the testicle, at No. 51 Anthony-street—very critical; 24 years of age and single, lives in Attorney-street, moulder by trade.
3. Michael Cunningham, gun-shot wound in the thigh; 18 years of age, No. 81 Mulberry street, complains of pain.
4. Thomas Walsh, gun-shot wound, bone broken. Bayard-street. No. 409 Greenwich-street; gold-beater. has father and mother; 28 years of age. Recovering.
5. Patrick Kain, wound of knee-pan, by gun-shot—bone shattered very badly; 18 years of age; No. 2 Franklin-street; paper-folder.
6. Cornelius Mahoney, gun-shot wound in the head Since dead.
7. Patrick Henry; gun-shot through the lungs; dangerously; in Bayard-street; wife and child; 26 years old; No. 160 Bayard-street; tailor; standing and looking on.
8. James Morison, policeman; wounded in the head from brickbats and clubs; dangerous; 36 years old; wife and four children; No. 50 Cherry-street.
9. Morris Higgins; shot in the shoulder; single; No. 11 Mulberry; coachman; recovering.
10. Wm. Buckley; shot in the thigh; in Bayard-street; 19 years old.
11. Jovino Povikany; powder burns in the face; in Baxter-street; an Italian; will recover; about 40 years of age.
12. John Henry Johnson; gun-shot wound in the leg; in Bayard street; 15 years of age; in store No. 97 William-street; East Brooklyn; lives with his parents.
13. Michael Toomey; gun-shot wound in the legs; 14 years; at 67 Baxter-street; lives with his parents.
14. Michael Foley; injured in Bayard-street; 14 years; No. 169 Mulberry-street.
15. Timothy Higgins, brother of Morris Higgins; shot in the abdomen, and is likely to die; 16 years; no trade.
16. Wm. Norland; shot in the leg; compound fracture of the thigh; in Bayard-street; 20 years of age; single; lives in Williamsburg; cigar-maker.

THE CORONER'S INQUESTS.

INQUEST UPON THE BODY OF CORNELIUS MAHONEY.—A boy named CORNELIUS MAHONEY, was among the victims. He was shot in the head at the corner of Mulberry and Bayard streets, and was immediately removed to the Hospital, where he died soon after his admittance. An inquest was held upon the body by Coroner CONNERY. The evidence taken was as follows:

Matthew Mahoney, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I live at No. 119 Mulberry-street; I am father of the boy who was shot in Mulberry-street about four o'clock yesterday afternoon; I was at my own house when a little boy came and told me my son was shot at the corner of Bayard and Mulberry streets; I, shortly afterwards, saw my son brought home by men; I had him conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he died in an hour afterwards; the way I heard it happened was: there was a fight between some men at the corner of Bayard and Mulberry streets; one of the party fired and the ball entered my child's head; I do not know and could not ascertain who the man was that shot my child, neither could I ascertain who any of the men were.

Thomas Brislein, No. 188 Hester-street, was sworn and corroborated the evidence of the previous witness.

Henry D. Noyes, House Surgeon of the New-York Hospital, deposed as follows—The deceased was admitted into the Hospital last evening, July 4, between seven and eight o'clock, with a wound of the skull over the right ear; the body was in a state of collapse, cold, almost pulseless and insensible; blood and a small portion of the brain came out of the wound; the probe passed into the brain going downwards and inwards to the extent of about three inches; I judged from the appearance of the wound that it was produced by a bullet; this wound was the cause of death.

It was deemed impossible to obtain further evidence. The case was therefore given to the Jury, who, after a short deliberation reported the following verdict:

"That CORNELIUS MAHONEY came to his death by a gun-shot wound in the head, received from the hands of some person unknown to the Jury, at the corner of Bayard and Mulberry-streets, on Saturday, July 4, 1857."

The deceased was only 14 years of age. He was born in Ireland.

The same Coroner held an inquest later in the day upon the body of the man LEE, who resided at No. 9½ Baxter-street. Only two witnesses were examined, and nothing could be gleaned from them beyond that the deceased had been shot while in Baxter-street. A verdict similar to the one above given was reported.

Coroner PERRY will hold an inquest this morning at Bellevue Hospital upon the bodies of the other dead.

NO. 40 BOWERY—STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BOYS.

Among the numerous rumors prevalent relative to the origin of the riot was one that it was caused by an altercation between a number of "Bowery Boys" and the "Dead Rabbits," Saturday morning at 1½ o'clock, at the drinking saloon No. 40 Bowery. It was said that a feud had a long time existed between these parties, and that after the morning skirmish they each rallied their respective forces in full strength, and thence ensued the wild and fearful riot in Bayard-street and vicinity in the afternoon. One of our Reporters called at No. 40 Bowery, yesterday to get their version of the story and received the following statement:

At 1½ o'clock, Saturday morning, five persons only were at No. 40 Bowery, including the bar-keeper. While drinking and talking quietly, they suddenly were startled by a man rushing wildly into the bar-room from the street. A large number followed after him, having pistols, clubs and brickbats in their hands. The man who came in first was a Metropolitan policeman, and wore a badge on his hat. Without stopping to say what brought him there he hurried through the bar-room, and made his escape out the back way, the pursuing party at the same time following, and two or three pistol-shots being fired at him. The whole affair was over in a minute, and took the occupants of the bar-room completely by surprise, some of whom narrowly escaped being shot. The pursuing party—about 25 in number—immediately retreated into the street. It was ascertained afterwards that the party of 25 men belonged to the "Dead Rabbits," of whom about 150 were in the street outside. It was stated that as they were coming up the Bowery they saw two Metropolitan Policemen standing near No. 40 Bowery, and immediately attacked them—one of whom fled as above stated into No. 40 Bowery, while the other officer ran into the coffee-saloon at No. 36 Bowery. Some of the "Dead Rabbits" followed this second officer, but he managed to escape also. Subsequently, according to the statement, a number made a second visit to No. 40 Bowery, when a skirmish took place between the occupants of the bar-room and the visitants. In this skirmish everything in the lower saloon was smashed to pieces. The five original occupants had in the interim received a slight addition to their number, and by throwing tumblers, &c., at their assailants, they succeeded in driving them away. As far as there being any array of the "Bowery Boys" against the "Dead Rabbits," either at the time mentioned, or in the subsequent fights in Bayard-street, they deny it totally. They do not hesitate to say, however, that, if the "Bowery Boys saw fit to muster in their strength, they could whip three times all the "Dead Rabbits" could gather together.

THE DEAD RABBITS.

We are requested by a "Dead Rabbit" to state that the "*Dead Rabbit Clubb*" are not thieves, that they did not participate in the riot with the "Bowery Boys," and that the fight in Baxter-street was between the "Roach Guards" of Mulberry-street, and the "Atlantic Guards" of the Bowery. The "Dead Rabbits" are sensative on points of honor we are assured, and wouldn't allow a thief to live on their beat, much less to be a member of their Club.

RIOT IN THE THIRTEENTH WARD.

About 2 o'clock P. M., on the 4th inst., as officers Carpenter, Boskirk and Baker, of the Thirteenth *Ward Police, were making their rounds they found* a large crowd in Willett-street, near Broome-street. On going up they saw a man by the name of Philip Zeiger, one of the late Municipal Police, haranguing the mob and endeavoring to raise a riot, saying that no Metropolitan Policeman should arrest him or any one else while he was there. Some sharp talking then ensued. Officer Carpenter attempting to quell the disturbance had his coat torn and his shield wrested from him and carried off.

Word was sent to the Thirteenth Ward Station-House. Officer Thorne immediately repaired to the scene of action with four or five men, whereupon the crowd dispersed.

The row seemed the result of a concocted plan to get the Metropolitan Police into a fight, and the opinion was that Zeiger played the double part of instigator and fighter.

RIOT IN THE SEVENTH WARD.

About 5 o'clock P. M. the Thirteenth Ward sent for assistance to the Seventh Ward to quell a riot near the foot of Jackson-street. Sergeant Steens immediately repaired to the scene of disturbance with all his available force, consisting of 10 men. He found the Seventh Ward Policemen, about six in number, hemmed in and surrounded by the crowd. After rescuing the Seventh Ward men, Steens moved back towards his Station-house. On their retreat the mob followed them with yells, shouts, brick-bats and other missiles. The Police made a stand and drove them back. This occurred three times. Three successful stands were made by a judicious application of the club. Of the Police Mr. Young and Mr. George H. Tyler of the Seventh Ward were badly injured, and also Messrs. Godfrey, Hobby and Hall. Mr. Wm. R. Mixon received a bruise upon the ankle which will lay him up some time. All the Policemen from the Seventh Ward had been specially deputed for the occasion.

The fight commenced about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, between two men. It is believed that this was a sham and not a *bona fide* fight, and got up for the purpose of drawing down the Metropolitan Police. Tyler and Godfrey, the Policemen on duty there, interfered. Word was sent to the Seventh Ward Station-house; a force was sent from there of six or seven men, who were driven back, as were likewise a fresh reinforcement of about the same number. Several shots were fired at the crowd from persons outside of it, and a number were borne off the ground wounded or killed. A number of persons were arrested, but were immediately rescued by their friends.

THE POLICE TELEGRAPH.

The want of a telegraphic communication between the new station houses was severely felt, not only during the riot, but in the one which preceded it. The whole telegraphic apparatus of the old Police still remains in the hands of the Mayor, and the Commissioners have no use of it. Had the head-quarters in White-street been placed in communication with the stations on Saturday, the riot could have been quelled without serious disturbance, but the Commissioners labor under the disadvantage of inability to know the points of most threatening danger until frequently the time passes for action. The Police Telegraph is indispensable to the proper direction of he force, and the Commissioners insist upon the necessity of placing it immediately in their charge.

THE POLICE REPORTS.

We take the following extracts from the reports received yesterday morning, at the Superintendent's Office, No. 88 White-street:

The First and Second Precincts are reported as having been quiet on the Fourth.

Precinct No. 3—Inspector Jas. A. P. Hopkins reports nothing save six arrests.

Sergeant Hutchings, of *Precinct No. 5*, reports no less than four stabbing affrays, besides some ten or twelve other arrests.

Sergeant N. T. Hicks, *Precinct No. 6*, made the following report:

This District was again the scene of rowdyism during the most of yesterday afternoon and evening, occasioned by that gang of rowdies and thieves termed "Dead Rabbits," who attacked the Police, and who came in conflict with another party of men and boys, called "Bowery Boys," when guns and pistols were freely used. The scene of riot was mostly confined to Bayard-street, between Elizabeth and Baxter streets. At about 4½ o'clock P. M. a small squad of police was sent from No. 88 White-street to the Seventh Police District-Station, and, while passing through Bayard-street, they were set upon and stoned by the "Dead-Rabbit" gang, when one of the officers was seriously cut on the side of the head, by being hit by a stone. He was picked up and carried away to a drug-store by his fellow-officers.

Information having been sent to the Deputy Superintendent's office of the affair, Sergeant Hicks, with a squad of about thirty or forty officers, consisting mostly of Special Policemen, was sent to quell the riot, and, when they arrived at the scene of riot, were assailed with stones and bricks thrown by the rowdies from the tops of houses, windows, doorways, and on every side of the street; several of our officers were thereby seriously injured. A number of arrests was made of persons with stones in their hands, and others were caught throwing stones, and they were safely locked up last night in the Toombs, after which several were shot, some being killed, and others seriously wounded, and taken to the Hospital. The number and names of the killed and injured I have not as yet correctly ascertained, and therefore I cannot give a full and correct return as yet.

NATHANIEL T. HICKS,
Sergeant in command 1st Patrol District.

Inspector Chas. S. Turnbull, of Precinct No. 8, reports no disturbance.

Sergeant Jacob L. Sebring, of Precinct No. 9, reports:

Yesterday afternoon, about 6½ o'clock, the Engine-house of Perry Hose Company No. 23, located in Horatio-street, was discovered to be on fire. It originated in the back-room on the first floor of the building, and was occasioned by fireworks belonging to Mr. Edge, of Jersey City, which were placed in the room for safe keeping until Monday. They were intended for public exhibition on Jackson square. The programme, however, was suddenly changed, and instead of imparting joy to the multitude, spread terror and dismay through the immediate neighborhood. It was no doubt caused by incendiaries, as two boys were seen to climb into the rear window of the building, the explosion taking place immediately after. The two young men named above were arrested by Sergeant Sebring on suspicion.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a lad named John Harding, while firing a pistol, in Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, shot himself through the hand, shattering the same badly. He was conveyed to his residence by Officer Pell, where Dr. Carter dressed his wounds.

Tenth Precinct.—Sergeant T. C. Davis reports several accidents to persons while witnessing the riot on Bayard street, and from injuries by fire-works.

"About 2 o'clock A. M., a party calling themselves the 'Dead Rabbit Club,' composed of thieves and pickpockets, from sixteen to twenty years old, made a violent attack with clubs and stones upon a public house, No 40 Bowery, stove in the windows and severely wounded three of the inmates. Word being sent to the Tenth and Thirteenth Ward stations, the whole of the reserved forces, under the command of Sergeants DAVIS and STEERS, promptly proceeded to the scene of disturbance, when the whole party fled down Bayard-street to the Five Points. They also attacked a party of young men in Bayard-street, severely wounding several, and dangerously wounding a young man by the name of GEORGE S. WILSON, 25 years of age, he having been struck over the right eye with a club, fracturing his skull. He was taken to the Hospital by officers MINER and BOGERT."

Eleventh Precinct.—Inspector Squires says: The entire day was one continuous scene of tumult in the upper portion of this precinct, and the police force was so insignificant, compared with the thousand infuriated demons that thronged the streets, that it was impossible to do much with them. Towards night I was called on for help from the Seventh Precinct, where a serious riot was then raging. My reserve was quickly sent to their relief. This left me almost entirely helpless, and the outlaws had it pretty much their own way till midnight. Finding nobody else to maltreat, they turned to and had several free fights among themselves, and bloody noses and cracked skulls were by no means scarce. There is an epidemic raging hereabouts which nothing but powder and ball will ever cure.

Precinct No. 12.—Inspector Porter says that at Harlem, about noon, large numbers began to arrive from the City, but all were orderly and no arrests were made. At Yorkville, however, a few rowdies were disturbing the guests at Conrad's Garden, and assaulted officer Tabor while in the discharge of his duty, seriously injuring him. The case will be a matter of investigation hereafter, as the parties are known.

Precinct No. 13.—Sergeant Thomas Steers reports that at a disturbance in Willet-street, in the afternoon, officer Carpenter had his shield wrested from him and his coat torn. No arrest.

Precinct No. 14.—Sergeant John J. Williamson reports only two arrests.

Fifteenth Precinct.—Inspector G. W. Dilks, says: The Fourth passed off with less demonstration than usual, and no disturbance worthy of note took place in this district. No accidents of any kind were reported, and at midnight everything was quiet, and the firing had entirely ceased.

Special aid William Sutherland, Jr., of the Sixteenth Precinct, reports that Patrick Leonard committed an assault and battery on Mr. John G. Sands, of this Ward, with a knife, cutting him in the eye.

Murray, Ryan, Irvin, Kinney, and Holland, were arrested for disorderly conduct and interfering with the officers in discharge of their duties. The officers displayed great courage in these arrests, as they had to contend with a gathering of more than 500 persons, being compelled to display their shooting irons to succeed. With this exception remarkable quiet prevailed on this day.

Precinct No. 17.—Inspector J. H. Hart reports all quiet in that district. No serious disturbance.

Sergeant Theron R. Barrett, of the Eighteenth Precinct, reports that it has been very quiet in this Ward. Nothing of importance has happened.

Precinct No. 19.—Sergeant James Bryan says that the Precinct was very quiet and orderly during the whole day, with the exception of one or two street fights.

Twentieth Precinct.—Sergeant F. McAnany adds the following to his report: "Our entire force has been on duty for the last 36 hours. The Ward is remarkably quiet. The Fourth passed off without trouble or disturbance whatever, since the row at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, at No. 437 Eighth-avenue. That den is entirely broken up, and one still worse, at No. 435 Eighth-avenue, is closed, and will be cleared in a few days."

Precinct No. 21.—Inspector Francis C. Speight reports everything quiet, and recommends the newly appointed men as deserving of great credit for the manner in which they discharged their duties.

Precinct No. 22.—Sergeant W. A. Van Orden says: "The Fourth has passed off very quietly in this Ward."

INCIDENTS.

MICHAEL QUINN got cut about the head at a fight in Baxter-street, during the afternoon. He went to the Tombs, where he had his wounds dressed by Dr. COVELL, after he went to his home.

About the same time a middle-aged Irish woman was brought to the Tombs bleeding freely from a wound in the head, which she received somewhere at the Points. She was more frightened than hurt, and pretty drunk. She did'nt give her name and none of the large crowd that followed seemed to know anything about her. She was placed in charge of Mrs. FOSTER.

At noon on Sunday, officer JAMES DUNN, residing at No. 188 Canal-street, was brought to the head-quarters in White-street for medical assistance. He was shot in Bayard-street—the ball passing through his right leg and shattering the knee-pan of the left.

During the day carriages were seen about the streets covered with white cloths &c. and placarded "Come to the Bowery to-night."

[illegible] Bowery [illegible] stretched upon [illegible] attempting to expel them, [illegible] but not seriously. [illegible] of the Fifth Precinct, soon afterwards arrested [illegible], on a charge of [illegible] and brought him before Alderman [illegible] First District Police, by whom he was committed to answer.

SUNDAY EVENING RIOTS.

[illegible]

During the entire day there was an unusual number of persons assembled in Centre-street, Anthony-street and the streets adjoining, all [illegible] the terrible proceedings of [illegible] night, [illegible]. At first it was confined to blows, [illegible] stones were used, [illegible] Anthony-street [illegible] side of Anthony. There were [illegible] twenty thousand persons, spectators and participators in the fight. The Metropolitan Police were stationed some blocks above to guard the [illegible] the office of the Commissioners in White-street. The military were said to be in the Arsenal, but they were not seen. [illegible]

The following are among those who are seriously injured and taken to the City Hospital:

Patrick Marks—Gunshot wound.
John Folan—Gunshot wound.
James Donohue—Shot in the face, [illegible] small shot.
Hugh Golden—Gunshot wound.
John Marshall—Gunshot wound.
James Shields—Gunshot wound in thigh.
John Ludowick—Scalp wound from brick [illegible]
H. C. A. Hill—Rupture.
Richard Reed—Shot wound, [illegible] and Washington streets.
Charles A. Burns—Not in the fight, [illegible] had gunshot wound, [illegible] femoral artery severed.
John G. Shultz—Brought wounded to the Metropolitan Station-House in White-street, where his wounds were dressed. He was [illegible] beaten in the head.

REV. L. M. PEASE'S VERSION OF THE [illegible]

Mr. PEASE, Superintendent of the Five Points [illegible] sion House, called about [illegible] o'clock, at the office of the Police Commissioners in White-street, and gave the following version of the fight:

About 7 o'clock a party [illegible] Worth and Centre-streets [illegible] Bay, and commenced the attack upon the Five Pointers, [illegible] glass-bottles, stools, and everything [illegible] were brought into requisition to drive the Centre-street fellows back. [illegible]

CALLING OUT THE MILITARY.

Commissioner DRAPER having received information that the rioters intended to renew their sport in various points of the City, at the first favorable opportunity, remained at the Metropolitan quarters all of Saturday night and all day yesterday. The chief points at which disturbance was expected were in Worth-street, at and near the Five Points, Mulberry-[illegible]

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

THE PEACEFUL CELEBRATION.

The Fourth of July as Honored in the City and its Suburbs.

MILITARY AND CIVIC PROCEEDINGS.

Quiet Comfort at Seguine's Point.

GOV. KING AND MAYOR WOOD HOB-NOBBING.

Entertainments, Exhibitions, Innocent Ebullitions.

A MORMON CLAM-BAKE.

No Rain, No Row Before Midnight, and No Fireworks.

THE CITY.

The Fourth of July was celebrated on Saturday [illegible] usual fashion. Despite the rain the [illegible] early on Friday evening, [illegible] till after midnight on Sunday the [illegible] with the bang, pop, whiz, crack and [illegible] of explosive material in the hands [illegible]. The day itself could scarcely have [illegible] pleasanter. The sky was overclouded till [illegible] o'clock, but the non-appearance of the sun [illegible] amply made up by the cool, invigorating air. [illegible] fireworks, which we described in Saturday's [illegible], were not exploded, but will be exhibited, [illegible] permitting, to-night. It was deemed too [illegible] to bring them out in the morning, [illegible] the weather became settled there was [illegible] time enough left to attach them to their frame-works. Of course, this was cause of disappointment to many; but, as there was plenty of pyrotechnics [illegible], on Saturday, they will be doubly appreciated when they do come off, and so, after all, [illegible] to regret on that score.

[illegible] buildings, shipping, ferry-boats, hotels, [illegible] offices, were adorned with flags from sunrise to sunset. Hundreds, to get rid of the [illegible], availed themselves of the cheap fares on railroads and steamboats, to visit some rural spot, while [illegible], in quantities took the opportunity of [illegible] the City, to enjoy the novelty of the "sights," [illegible] balanced the other, and New-York's population was not visibly decreased. The military, [illegible] the weather and the muddy streets, paraded [illegible], and were reviewed by Governor King and Mayor Wood. The Institutions on the Islands were well cared for by the Ten Governors, and their [illegible] had a pleasant time. The Randall's Island [illegible] paraded and listened to an oration from Master [illegible], one of their number. Speeches were [illegible] by the Governors. The boys had a good [illegible] and enjoyed themselves in the evening with [illegible]. The Declaration of Independence was [illegible] to the immigrants on Ward's Island, and excellent [illegible] by one of the Commissioners of Emigration. [illegible] provender was also furnished them [illegible] those of course feel that they lived in the [illegible] land.

The City Hall Park was crowded from early morning till night. Peddlers of all descriptions of wares drove a brisk business, from improvised stands on all [illegible]. Shooting at a mark, at a cent a shot, was [illegible] indulged in, while the proprietors of throwing [illegible] rings on the heads of nails stuck upright in a board on the ground, trying the strength of the lungs and the heat of the blood, and ascertaining the weight of the body, did not lack customers, nor, consequently [illegible].

At 12 o'clock one hundred little "rose-colored balloons" were allowed to fly skyward from the roof of the City Hall, to the intense gratification of the [illegible] in the Park. They were soon quickly lost to sight as if propelled faster by the cheers which from [illegible] thousand throats were wafted to them as they started. Each had attached a piece of paper specifying the time and place of its ascent. The experiment, it is thought, may develop some interesting facts [illegible] to the currents of air. Persons who may discover any of these little messengers are requested to send word to the newspaper offices.

PARADE AND REVIEW OF THE MILITARY.

In accordance with the previously promulgated orders, the Regiments formed in Fourteenth-street, the line extending entirely across the City from river to river. At five minutes to ten Governor King, accompanied by his staff, arrived at Union-square, when the Fourth Regiment, Light Artillery, Col. Hincken, fired a salute of honor. The troops then passed the Governor in review, and proceeded through Broadway to Chambers-street, to the east gate of the Park headed by Gov. King, Commander-in-Chief, and Major-General Sandford.

The crowd in the Park who awaited the military were kept in order by a force of fifty of the Metropolitan Police, under the command of Sergeant Webb, of the Sixth Precinct. These, with the assistance of the first troop of Washington Greys, preserved the necessary space in front of the City Hall for the review. There was but little trouble, however, and the Metropolitans acquitted themselves creditably in their somewhat novel position. Two or three boys, to get a better view of the soldiers, mounted the remarkable statue of Washington—one straddling the shoulders of the effigy, and holding on by the head. The Police quickly dislodged the unpatriotic youngsters.

Shortly after 10 o'clock, Superintendent Tallmadge, accompanied by Mr. S. Brevoort, called on the Mayor, and informed him that every preparation had been made, and the military would shortly be in front of the Hall for review. At the same time, he [illegible] assured him that, in his official capacity, he [illegible] happy to render whatever assistance the Mayor might require. His Honor, as a matter of course, returned his thanks for the offer.

Precisely at 10½ o'clock, the first part of the military arrived at the east gate of the Park. In the van, rode Governor King, attended by his staff, and escorted by the first troop of Washington Greys, accompanied by Major-General Sandford and staff. Governor King was dressed in plain black clothes, and was mounted on a handsome bay steed, which he managed with remarkable ease and grace.

The Governor and staff advanced to the front of the City Hall and dismounted. Mayor Wood, accompanied by Inspector-General Churchill, of the U. S. Army, and the members of the Common Council, [illegible], were in waiting to receive him. The Governor and Mayor shook hands cordially, and complimentary expressions were made by each.

Gov. King was attended by the following staff:
Adjutant-General Frederick Townsend.
Commissary-General J. Hobart Ward.
Judge-Advocate General R. L. Johnson.

Major-General Sandford was attended by the following staff:
Col. Robert C. Wetmore, Division Inspector.
Lieut. Colonel C. H. Sandford, Division Master.
Colonel George W. Morrell, Division Engineer.
Colonel Lewis A. Sayre, Division Surgeon.
Major Edward A. Burnett, Division Paymaster.
Major W. M. Richards, Aid.
Major G. W. Woodward, Assistant Surgeon.
Major James Foster, Jr., Aid.

THE REVIEW.

The Regiments of the Division passed the dignitaries in the following order, the bands of each Regiment playing and their colors flying. Major-General Sandford explained to the Governor as they approached the name of the Regiment, its Commander, its force, &c.:

First Brigade—Brigadier-General Spicer.
Mounted Band.
First Regiment, Light Horse Artillery, Colonel Ryer, doing duty as cavalry, without pieces, 250 men.
Mounted Band.
Third Regiment Hussars, Colonel Postley, 400 men.
Robertson's Band.
Second Regiment Infantry, Colonel Bostwick, 500 men.
Regimental Band.
Seventy-first Regiment, Colonel Vosburgh, with their own drum corps, 600 men. This Regiment carried the new United States Minie rifle.
Second Brigade—Brigadier General Yates.
Fourth Regiment Light Artillery, Col. Hincken, with two full batteries of 12 pieces, 350 men. This Regiment was highly complimented by the Commander-in-Chief.
Regimental Band.
Fifth Regiment, Col. Schwartzwaelder, 600 strong.
Ruben's Band.
Sixth Regiment, Col. Pinckney, 350 men.
City Horse Guards.
Third Brigade—Brigadier General Hall.
This splendid Brigade was received with characteristic enthusiasm. The Seventh Regiment was most vociferously cheered as they marched past in quick time—twenty-six front, solid and firm as one man.

Seventh Regiment, Col. Duryea, 700 men. Also preceded by the Regiment was [illegible] Washington Greys.
Eighth Regiment, Col. Lyons, [illegible].
Ninth Regiment, Col. Pratt, [illegible] commanded by Lieut. Col. Kelley.

Fifty-fifth Regiment—Garde Lafayette [illegible] Le Gal. This regiment was loudly cheered for their soldierly appearance.

The Child of the Regiment, a pretty little girl, attracted much attention.

Fourth Brigade—Brigadier-General Ewen.
Band.
Tenth Regiment of Infantry, Col. Halsey, 300 men.
Band.
Eleventh Regiment, Col. Van Buren, 300 men.
Band.
Twelfth Regiment, Col. Cox, 200 men.
Shelton's Band.
Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. Ryan, 300 men.

After the military had passed, the New-York Public Cartmen's Protective and Benevolent Society asked permission to pay their respects to the Governor. He assented and the Cartmen, under their Grand Marshall, William Farrell, rode past, saluting the Governor as they went. They numbered 300 men and were preceded by Manahan's Band. Several wagons, decorated with flags, were in the procession, containing the guests. The cartmen are a fine-looking body of men, and the horses they rode bore evidence that they were well cared for.

The military having been dismissed, the Mayor invited the Governor to the Governor's room. They both entered the City Hall together amid shouts and cheers for "Gov. King and Mayor Wood."

THE GOVERNOR AND MAYOR IN THE GOVERNOR'S ROOM.

Mayor Wood introduced the Governor to the citizens, who cordially took him by the hand. He very heartily thanked them for their kind wishes, and complimented them upon what he had just witnessed in the Park. The two dignitaries then entered into conversation. The Mayor said:

"Governor, this is your room, and I hope you will make yourself at home in it."

Governor King replied, "I shall, you may depend, come here often."

The conversation then diverged to the pictures, the Mayor remarking that the pictures of Governors Seymour and Clark had not yet arrived, but that they, together with his own, would soon be among the dignified assemblage.

MAJOR-GENERAL SANDFORD'S ENTERTAINMENT TO HIS STAFF.

Pursuant to the practice of late years Major-General Sandford extended an invitation to the officers of his staff to a dinner at his house in Twelfth-street subsequent to the military parade. This dinner arrangement has always been an agreeable feature and the officers have never failed to make it an exceedingly social and jolly occasion. Saturday additional interest, though somewhat more of stiffness was added to the occasion by the presence of Governor King and his suite and Mayor Wood. The Mayor was not disposed to spare the time, but at the Governor's repeated solicitation consented and went. Gen. Churchill, Inspector-General of the United States army, was also present as an invited guest.

Major-General Sandford, the host, presided, Governor King was seated at his right and Mayor Wood at his left. The first thing was eating, of course which was kept up vigorously and heartily for nearly an hour, mingled, it need hardly be added, with a generous flow of champagne and sparkling hock. After the attack upon the edibles and wine had been mainly suspended, General Sandford made a few prefatory remarks touching the delightful morning they had had for their parade, and the people generally for proper enjoyment of the Fourth of July. He closed with proposing the health of their Commander-in-Chief, Gov. King.

Gov. King, in briefly responding, said he was exceedingly gratified at having been able to come to New-York and unite with the citizens of his birthplace in commemorating the day of their National Independence. He was gratified to see all enjoying themselves, and to witness the good and peaceful conduct of the people everywhere. Among the pleasing sights that had met his eye he had been especially pleased at the fine and brilliant appearance made by the First Division. He had never seen a finer body of men together; such men he thought a safe and reliable defence of the country—able, intelligent, patriotic and trustworthy citizens—with such they might safely trust their safety and their liberties; they were Americans, and they needed no other army. [Loud applause.] He was happy to see everything proceed properly and in good order—the people patriotic without turbulence, and enthusiastic without violence. With such citizens they would need no other patrol guard; the people were their own best safeguard, as they ever would be. [Loud cheers.] He wished all long life and happiness, and in conclusion offered the health of the Mayor of the City of New-York. [Loud and enthusiastic cheers.]

Mayor Wood, in reply, said that he could not do otherwise than return thanks for the flattering manner in which the sentiment just offered was received. He was an humble citizen while they were all military men. He could only say that as long as he should hold his present office, it should be, as it ever had been, his pleasure at all times and under all circumstances, to act with the military in preserving the peace, the property and the lives of the citizens. He was glad to see that in New-York on that day a state of peace and happiness prevailed, and an entire reliance in the laws which the authorities had enacted for the people. If he was proud of anything, it was of the military, and upon its support he had always placed his main reliance. He begged leave, in closing, to propose the health of Gen. Sandford.

Gen. Sandford briefly returned thanks, and after some remarks relative to Gen. Churchill, of the United States Army, proposed his health, which was received with loud cheers.

Gen. Churchill, (he is one of the oldest officers in the army,) said that with advancing age he had become somewhat deaf, and was unable to hear all that had been said concerning himself, but he presumed it was all right. He informed the company that he was about publishing a book regarding drill, parade, and other regulations of the army and militia. He proposed the health of the Staff of the State.

Adjutant-General Townsend replied to the toast in a happy and felicitous style, and closed with the health of the Brigadier-Generals of the Division.

General Hall and Brigadier-General Spicer responded to the sentiment in behalf of their brother officers.

Judge Advocate-General Seward, Captain Anthon and Col. Wetmore subsequently spoke, when

Governor King gave as a toast, "The Ladies."

Dr. Sayre, Hospital Surgeon, responded handsomely to the sentiment. After which the company rose in excellent humor.

THE VETERANS OF 1812.

The Veteran Corps of 1812, besides firing various salutes at the Battery, and eating a dinner at their head-quarters, assumed their uniform, and marched through a number of streets, in true old-fashioned style. They passed through the Park at 12½ o'clock, too late to be reviewed by Gov. King, but not too late to be the object of much attention by the large crowd in the Park, as also along their entire line of march. In a carriage preceding the procession was a veteran of the Revolutionary war, aged 103 years. This old gentleman was the object of unusual regard, and everywhere there was an earnest wish of the crowd to shake him by the hand. His name is Mr. Isaac Daniels, of Bedford, Westchester County. He looks much younger; his hair is white, and there is only a slight baldness on the top of his head. He evidently appreciated the attention he received. He has eight children still living, four sons and four daughters, and has only lost one child. One of his sons, over 70 years of age, was with him, and looked nearly as old as the father.

THE CINCINNATI.

Fourth of July would lack essentially in its properly celebration without a meeting of the Cincinnati Society. This Society, it is well known, was formed at the close of the Revolutionary War, and composed of the officers in the Revolutionary army—General Washington being the first President. The officers each gave a month's pay to defray expenses. The constitution established that the Society should be kept alive by the oldest son of each officer and his issue, according to the English law of primogeniture becoming members. In each State, there is a distinct society, and they all have their annual meetings on the Fourth of July, and a joint meeting once in three years.

The New-York Cincinnati Society held its meeting at 12 o'clock, M., Saturday, in the City Library room City Hall. About twenty members were present, among whom the most prominent were Philip Schuyler, Esq., grandson of General Schuyler; General De Witt, grandson of the Geographer-General of the army of the Revolution, and Marinus Willett, Esq., grandson of Col. Marinus Willett. Hon. Hamilton Fish, President of the Society, presided. The most important business transacted was passing [illegible] concerning the right of admission to the Society to all descendants of officers [illegible] [illegible] the officers for the [illegible] ensuing year were chosen, and [illegible] mainly [illegible] of the former officers. Concluding the election, there being no further special business, an hour's pleasant and interesting talk followed upon familiar incidents connected with the war of the revolution, in which nearly all present participated. The meeting was closed with prayer by Rev. Mr. Hutton, Chaplain of the Society, after an agreement to meet at the Astor House on the 25th of next November, to commemorate Evacuation Day with the customary annual dinner.

THE CIVIC SOCIETIES.

On the part of the Civic Societies the turn-out was much slimmer than usual. There was a fine procession of cartmen on horseback—numbering some 300 in all. The association is called the New-York Benevolent Cartmen's Protective Association. They followed directly after the military.

The Hibernian Benevolent Associations came out in good number—nine lodges in all having turned out to commemorate the day. They all passed through the Park, and, with their regalia, banners and music made a very attractive and pleasing appearance. Owing to some mistake they arrived at the Park too late to be reviewed by the Governor, though it is questionable whether many of them were aware of the fact. Three or four Aldermen and several Councilmen did the honors as they passed through the Park—that is to say, one held the Mayor's staff, or something nearly resembling it, and all stood with their heads uncovered. Alderman Fullmer, with his massive form and gray bushy locks, looked very much as a Governor would naturally be supposed to look, and it is said that he was supposed by the most to be one of the veritable family of the Kings.

The Fourth in Brooklyn—Fatal Stabbing Affray—Accidents, Incidents, &c., &c.

The lowering weather did not prevent the day from being ushered in with the usual noise and confusion. Before daylight Young America was up and laboring very hard to obey the injunction of the Elder Adams. There was no limit to the din and confusion during the whole day and until a very late hour at night. At sunrise, the Veteran Corps fired a national salute from Fort Greene. Salutes were also fired at noon and sunset. In addition to these boomings and the ringing of the bells at the public expense, there was considerable cannonading on private account. The Police of the Eleventh Ward fired 100 guns on Fort Greene in honor of the day and also as a slight evidence of their gratification at the recent decision given by the Court of Appeals. The Eighth Ward Police manifested their gratification in the same manner, and illuminated their Station-house in the evening. The Police in general of other districts made similar demonstrations.

THE MILITARY.

At 7½ o'clock the Fifth Brigade, composed of the following regiments and companies, paraded:

Thirteenth Regiment—Colonel Abel Smith—Right flank—Artillery Company, Captain D. M. Tallmadge; Company A, Light Guard, Captain Clarke; Company B, Continentals, Captain Phillips; Company E, City Cadets, Captain Edmonds; Company F, Greenwood Guard, Captain Almsbury; Company G, Steuben Guard, Captain Phardedorff; Company H, Jefferson Blues, Captain Kiehl; Left flank company, Jefferson Rifles, Captain Bethon.

Fourteenth Regiment—Colonel Jesse C. Smith—Right flank company, City Grenadiers, Captain Burnett; Company A, National Guard, Captain Sprague; Company B, Steuben Guard, Captain Schepper; Company C, Lafayette Guard, Captain Bradley; Company D, Franklin Guard, Captain McNeary; Company E, Washington Guard, Captain Maers; Company F, Shields Guard, Captain McCarty; Company G, Carroll Guard, Captain McGrath; Company H, Lexington Guard, Captain Baldwin; left flank company, East New-York Rifles, Captain Beadle.

Seventy-second Regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel Morris; Company A, National Guard, Captain ——; Company B, National Guard, Captain [illegible]; Company C, National Guard, Captain Glass; Company D, National Guard, Captain [illegible]; Company E, National Guard, Captain [illegible]; Company F, National Guard, Captain Hennessy; Company G, Montgomery Guard, Captain ——; left flank company, Jackson Blues, Captain Wills.

Seventieth Regiment—Cavalry—Colonel Graham; right-flank company, Duncan Artillery, Captain Taft; Company A, Washington Horse Guards, Captain Neeley; Company B, Ringgold Horse Guard, Captain Wisban; Company C, Kings County Troop, Captain Suydam; Company D, Jefferson Horse Guard, Captain Wills; Company E, Light Dragoons, Captain Taaffe; Company F, Dragoons, Captain Gans; Company G, Dragoons, Captain Johnson; left-flank company, Light Artillery, Lieutenant Byrne.

At 8½ o'clock they were received by the Mayor and Aldermen, near the City Hall, in Court-street. The Military marched through some of the principal streets, and were then dismissed for the day. Their appearance was very creditable.

THE HIBERNIANS.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock, the Hibernian Benevolent Societies, from New-York, crossed the Grand-street Ferry, and were there received by the Kings County Societies. After the exchange of the usual civilities, they marched through Grand and Leonard-streets, Broadway, Flushing, Kent and Myrtle avenues to the City Hall, where they were reviewed by the Mayor and Aldermen. There was at least 1,000 men in the procession, and they made a creditable appearance. After the review they marched through Court and Atlantic streets, and crossed the South ferry to New-York. The whole Police force of the City was on duty to preserve the peace, but fortunately their services were not needed to quell any disturbance.

FIRE WORKS.

The City having appropriated one thousand dollars to be expended in pyrotechnic display, the committee—Aldermen Kalbfleisch, Woglam, Walsh, Van Brunt and Oliver—saw fit to give exhibitions at three different points in the city,—at the junction of Union-avenue and Schols and South-third-streets, in the Eastern District, where the fireworks consisted of rockets, passion flower, crimson illumination, a flowering aloe, a diamond star, large girandole, gallopade of serpents, a grand volute of 12 wheels, a crystal fountain, cascade piece, jewelled cross of the legion of honor, closing with the temple of liberty.

A second display was on Fulton-avenue, near Oxford-street, in Bedford, and the third in Gowanus, at the corner of Third-avenue and Ninth-street. The displays were all creditable, considering the amount of money expended.

Besides the public fireworks, there were displays in North Brooklyn, Brownsville, New Brooklyn, East New York, Temperanceville, and at other prominent points in the vicinity of the city, and also at nearly every house there was something done in this line.

THE POLICE.

The outstanding Captains of Police, Saturday morning, for the first time since the emeute, sent the returns to the Deputy-Superintendent, who received them very cordially, and with a spirit highly creditable to that official. During the day the Police acted in harmony, and there was no ill feeling any where among them that we have heard of.

FATAL STABBING AFFRAY.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon, a fight occurred at the Mount Prospect Hotel, on Flatbush-avenue, near Flatbush, when three men named Joseph Owen McCarty, Patrick McCarty (a brother) and Francis Mahady, were stabbed by Bernard Butler, with a common pocket jack-knife. Mahady received a wound in the left side, and died about 7 o'clock the same evening. Patrick McCarty was stabbed in the left side, abdomen and knee. He was sinking last night and is probably dead by this time. James O. McCarty received a wound in the left side and in the right arm. He is not expected to live. John Burns was severely injured, but will recover with proper care.

While the fight was progressing, word was brought to the Station-House in the 1st Precinct, when under-Sheriff Stevens, Deputy-Sheriffs Stevens and Woolvan and Constables Cashow, Price and Lapley, at once visited the scene of action, and assisted by Mr. Francis G. Kirby and other citizens, the wounded were cared for and the turbulent dispersed. Dr. John Cochrane, of Fulton-street, and Dr. Arnold Hallett, of No. 224 Atlantic-street, were promptly on the spot, and rendered the injured every assistance that human ingenuity could devise, but the injuries to the three named were such that the medical gentlemen at once pronounced them mortally wounded.

The origin of the affray does not clearly appear, but we give several versions. The friends of the injured say that they, to the number of fifty or sixty, including females, were holding a picnic in a frame building near the hotel; everything had passed off quietly and pleasantly until 5 o'clock P.M., when Butler, with one or two other outsiders, came, and were determined to force themselves into the dance-room. They were resisted and driven off without bloodshed, or much fighting. The vanquished party went for reinforcements, and between 4 and 5 o'clock, returned with five or six persons to aid them in entering the dance-room. When this party approached, they were headed by Butler, who drew a dirk and stabbed any one he could reach, that he only had an [illegible] to stab three.

Butler says that he, with [illegible], [illegible], James Matthews and Charles Smith, went to the hotel at 9 o'clock in the morning to get a drink and to borrow a crowbar, all being engaged with Burns in tearing down an old house on the hill at the rear of the hotel; that they remained there during the day, drinking occasionally, but had nothing to do with the picnic party. Between 4 and 5 o'clock he saw Burns and Shanley coming from the dance-hall, the former bleeding and badly injured, and the latter considerably bruised. They said that they had been beaten by the dancers, who were all friends of Mr. Joseph O. McCarty, the keeper of the house. Butler remonstrated with McCarty for permitting such goings-on, and said they came there to spend a few shillings, and it was wrong to beat them so. To this McCarty replied, "How are you going to help yourself?" Then Butler knocked McCarty down, and all of the picnic party pitched into Butler and his four friends. He says they knocked him down, and dragged him by the legs, and it was while in this position that he took out his knife to defend himself. He did not know who he had stabbed, or the extent of the injuries inflicted, until after he was arrested. He says that he became confused, and does not profess to tell the whole that occurred after the fight commenced.

Shanley says that he was admitted to the dance hall, and the first he knew all inside were fighting, and he was considerably confused, but he distinctly remembers that he was ejected by a boot. He can give no account of the fight.

THE ARREST OF BUTLER.

After the fight Butler and his friends went back to their work, or in that vicinity. Mathew McCarty (brother of the injured) says he went up to arrest him, but Butler drew his knife, and said that no man could arrest him alive. Butler is a very powerful man, and he was afraid to arrest him. Butler was subsequently arrested by Constable Cashow, and when he knew what was wanted of him, made no resistance, but walked quietly to the jail. He seemed to be afraid of falling into the hands of the picnic party, and some demonstration was made to administer summary punishment, but they were prevented through the excellent management of the officers present, and Butler and Shanley were hurried off to jail.

Francis Mahady (dead) was about 28 years of age, a single man, stone-cutter, and engaged in business at the corner of Hicks and Congress streets, South Brooklyn. He resided in Warren street, and was the sole support of a widowed mother and a sister. The sister was present when he expired in the Mount Prospect House, where all of the injured were taken.

Joseph O. McCarty (mortally wounded) is about 28 years of age, single, and was engaged in business with Mahody. He resides in Wyckoff street, near Hoyt.

Patrick McCarty, (mortally injured,) is 33 years of age, and keeps the hotel where the fight occurred. He has been married about two months; his wife is with him. The McCartys are brothers of the Captain McCarty who formerly commanded the Shields Guards.

John Burns was taken to his residence in Bedford, where he was attended by Dr. Ayres. The Sheriff sent officers to arrest him, but his attending physician thought dangerous to remove him.

All of the parties to this unfortunate affair were more or less intoxicated. Much credit is due the officers named above for their prompt action, as, had they delayed, Butler would undoubtedly have been lynched by the excited mob about the premises.

On Sunday Inspector Miller, of the Ninth Precinct, took charge of the premises, and with his small force of men he found great difficulty in preserving the peace. There was a large and excited gathering of people there yesterday afternoon, and it was feared that the friends of Butler might make an attempt to tear the hotel down.

ACCIDENTS.

A colored by named George Slocum, residing corner of Fourth and Tenth streets, had his hand badly injured by the bursting of a pistol.

Samuel Vandueer, 16 years of age, residing at No. 62 Remsen-street, had the thumb and finger of the left hand blown off by the premature explosion of a pistol which he held.

George Sankay, 15 years of age, residing in Powers-street, near Ewens, hand badly shattered.

A boy, residing in Ainsworth-street, near Graham-avenue, had the fleshy part of his left hand blown off.

A boy, named Charles M. Johnson, residing in Grand-street, was shot in the abdomen by a boy named Banzett, while at play with a pistol. The wound is considered dangerous, and Coroner Snell held an *ante-mortem* examination, when young Banzett was exculpated from all blame.

A man, named Henry Brown, was found in the excavation in Fourteenth-street and Third-avenue, yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, by Inspector Combs of the Eighth Precinct, in an insensible condition and much injured. He was taken to the Station, and yesterday a gentleman called who said that Brown was his coachman, and that on the Fourth of July he was riding up Flatbush-avenue, and finding that his horses were increasing their speed very rapidly, he looked upon the box and found the driver missing. He had not seen him from that time until he found him at the Station-House.

Something of a row occurred in one of the Greenwood cars during the afternoon of the 4th on Third-avenue. A drunken party entered the car and insulted several ladies present. A fight ensued and a mob gathered. The driver was pitched out and he took the horses away and let the belligerents have the car until the Eighth Ward Police arrived and arrested the belligerents. No serious damage was done.

A boy was badly injured on Livingston-street by the explosion of powder. His face and hands were burnt.

A son of Robert R. Story, Washington-street, had his hand so badly shattered by a ramrod that it was necessary to amputate two of his fingers.

A man was picked up on Main-street by the Police at the Second Precinct with his skull fractured. He will probably die. It is not known whether his injuries were caused by a fall or by a club in the hands of some rowdy.

John Barton had his hand shattered on Fulton-street by the bursting of a pistol.

Peter McDermott had his face badly injured on Tillary-street, by a premature explosion.

John Drew, fifteen years old, had his right arm badly shattered, on Atlantic street, by a ramrod.

A gentleman residing on Willow-street, amused himself by target firing with a rifle, in a back yard at the rear of his residence. Several bullets passed through into house No. 68 Hicks-street, and one passed close by a servant girl's head. The Willow-street gentleman thought he had exercised sufficient caution by placing several boards behind his target, but the boards proved to be rotten and offered but little resistance to the balls. He was much alarmed when told how near he had come to taking life.

IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT.

The Fourth passed off very quietly in Williamsburg. After the first slight excitement caused by the passage of the military to Brooklyn to be reviewed by the Mayor, the burg subsided into a general silence, only broken by an occasional pistol-shot or torpedo explosion. There was no rioting, but little drunkenness, and fewer accidents than usually result from an indiscriminate use of firearms. The Germans drank their lager and smoked their pipes in their favorite beer-gardens, in company with their wives and children, and the boys were much less demonstrative than usual—a fact accounted for by a remark we heard one of them make, that fire-crackers were so dear this year that they couldn't afford to buy them. They had risen a hundred per cent., and he who could buy them was quite a nabob among his fellows. Taken as a whole, Williamsburg wore a grave and decorous face.

Orations were delivered in some of the churches, and excursions, fairs, and strawberry festivals—the new and pet institution of the Brooklynites—were liberally patronized. The ladies of the Bushwick Reformed Dutch Church held their annual fair at Metropolitan Hall in Grand-street, and had the satisfaction of seeing their rooms well filled, and their ice-creams, fancy cushions, and confidential letters extremely successful in a pecuniary point of view. The Fair of the Colored Baptist Church was also held at their house in Lorimer-street, but the managers wore gloomy faces, for the tables had been rifled of their choicest articles by burglars on Wednesday evening—a loss which bears heavily upon them, as the Society is poor, and the articles were consignment goods, for which the members are personally responsible.

There was a tolerably good display of fireworks in the evening at the junction of Stagg and Schols-streets and Union-avenue, which did not lack spectators. Every available spot of ground was filled, and the trees bore unusual fruit in the shape of curious boys, anxious to see the whole. The [illegible] [illegible] was [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]

One of the [illegible] features of the celebration of our National Anniversary was [illegible] at the Kings County Lunatic Asylum. There the day was celebrated in the usual form by the inmates, in the new building. The hour for the ceremonies was [illegible] o'clock, and at that time some one hundred males and females assembled in the neat little chapel, which was decorated with American flags and bouquets of natural flowers. Soon afterwards several invited guests entered and the proceedings were commenced with prayer by Rev. Mr. Dana [illegible]. An appropriate piece was then performed by one of the inmates of the Asylum, who presided at the organ, and when he had concluded, Dr. Barstow, the resident physician, introduced Mr. C. another of the inmates for the purpose of reading the Declaration of Independence. The Doctor said that before commencing to read, Mr. C. would make a few introductory remarks. Before rising Mr. C. gave no indications of insanity, and when he began to speak few would have thought him insane, but after he had uttered some dozen words he became excited. He said they called him a lunatic, but he would show them that he was not in just five minutes. He then talked incoherently and so loud that the females became frightened and one of them screamed. He had settled the question of his insanity in less than one minute, when the Doctor touched him on the shoulder and recommended that he proceed to read the Declaration. He was quiet in an instant, and after remarking that the lady who screamed could not stand his eloquence, he proceeded to read as composedly as if he had not been raving but a moment previous. He read with remarkable correctness—his modulations were fair, and his pronunciation very good. When he had resumed his seat the choir sang "America," and then Mr. W. was introduced by the Doctor, as the orator of the day. He approached the desk and arranged his manuscript as composedly and regularly as a professional lecturer. He commenced, as appointed orators usually do, with a regret that some one better fitted for the task had not been chosen. Passing to his subject, he remarked that it was customary on such occasions to treat of battles and of glory—he proposed to treat of the arts of peace, as those on which the liberty of the country depended. In doing so, his inexperience would, he feared, be the cause of difficulty, and perhaps of his failure to either instruct or amuse his audience. "A writer," he said, "in describing that unfortunate class who have chosen scribbling as a means of procuring a subsistence, and whose success is such that they have to give to each day its allotted task of literary labor, and must write a certain number of lines per day, or, if paid by the owners of the *Tribune*, required to write a quarter, half, or whole column, according to the fancy of the writer, for the accumulation of an outrageous wardrobe, or the caprice for indulging in any whims that may for the moment have possession of the astute writer's brains." Here, by way of parenthesis, the orator remarked that he was well acquainted with Horace Greeley, and that he had read the *Tribune* for a long time, until his mind wandered, and he was taken to the Asylum, as insane. "This writer," he continued, "thus described his own mode of acquiring the necessary inspiration for putting his pen in motion, when the spirit is not vouchsafed him from any temporary indisposition on his part. He says: 'In the first place, *I say my prayers.* If that does not produce the desired result, I then *shave myself, change my linen*, and *dress in my best clothes, to increase my self-respect.* I then spread my writing-material, mount my stool, pen in hand, and *await the inflatus of ideas.*'" "Again," said the orator, "In looking at individual man, we find him possessed of certain definite powers, limited in their use and application to the earth he stands on, and all of such powers common to each of the race, (always excepting the unsound or imperfect specimens,) and we are in great danger of the exception being the rule, if we can ascertain the proper dividing line. As we are here perfectly free men, and came here for the purpose of enjoying the free use of our thoughts, while the machinery we use for thinking is undergoing some slight repairs—put up like a ship on the dry-dock, to have her copper examined, preparatory to her new voyage—to fit up for the voyage of life. I will tell you as a secret I discovered years ago, that it is your deep-thinking men who enjoy this kind of home" (the Asylum for the Insane.) Again, he was unable to find "any theory to account for the unequal division of this beautiful earth that God gave originally to father Adam, free from debt and incumbrances, and then again drowned out the creditors holding the stocks, bonds, mortgages, notes, representing the debts and credits of old Noah, created and issued during the long period he was engaged in ship-building, to the neglect of all other trades or arts." From that he passed to a review of the manner of transacting business in Wall-street, in which he gave some of his own experience, winding up with: "Peter and I traded, and I am here. I do not know how the trade came out, or who holds the money. Since coming here I learned that Peter, emboldened by success in the auction and commission business, had engaged in stock, being the chief operator in the 'Balloon and Bubble Stock Company' that ruined so many in '38, but Peter was sharp enough to look out for number one, and now he rides in his carriage."

The orator concluded with a sane idea of the way in which persons were decided to be insane, and a very happy reference to the ladies present. The oration, of which we have given but a few brief extracts, required an hour's time to read. From what we have given, the reader may find some thought necessary for the discovery of "insane points."

When the performances were concluded, the patients retired to their rooms, or sat together in their several parlors, discussing the merits of the oration. The visitors were shown through the building by Dr. Lansing. It must be borne in mind that this is not the Asylum concerning which so much has been said and written. That is still standing, and is known as the Old Asylum. It required several years of earnest debate in the Kings County Board of Supervisors to erect the new building, and now that it is completed, it is a monument of honor to the county. It is situated on the line of Clarkson-street, in Flatbush, a short distance from the other county institutions, except the Penitentiary, which is elsewhere, and together their appearance is quite imposing. The new Asylum is a large four-story building, built of brick, with extensive T wings. The front of the main building is divided into reception rooms and offices. In the rear is the main dining-room. These are on the main floor. The accommodations for the patients are, first, in the basement rooms. Here, in the right wing, as you face the building, are the rooms, and the hall, for the most unruly male patients; on the left, are the females of the same class. The wings on the main floor are occupied by what is called the best class of patients—those whose insanity is not such as renders them dangerous to themselves or others, and who are not there at the expense of the county. The establishment is admirably arranged, and conducted for this particular class of patients. The charges per week are $3, $4, and $5. Those for whom $3 per week is paid occupy the floor immediately over the first, or main floor. They have each a fair sized bedroom, nicely carpeted and furnished, and a well furnished parlor and dining-room for their common use. The large hall, running down the centre of each wing is used for a promenade, when the weather is unpleasant, or whenever the patients please. The main floor, on which are those for whom $4 and $5 per week is paid, is, like the other, nicely and comfortably furnished. Each patient has a separate bedroom, the use of the hall, and a large and beautiful parlor, which looks out upon the front grounds, and farther out upon some of the finest scenery in that part of the country. In all there are fifty paying patients, and as has been said, the males occupy the right and the females the left wing of the building. Adding those who are maintained at the expense of the county, the number of patients now in the Asylum, is 231, of which 95 are males. The whole are under the immediate care of Dr. Jesse V. Lansing, for a long time with Doctor Earney, of the New-York Institution, and one of the few men in this country of large experience in the treatment of insanity. Mrs. Ann Lucas is the matron, and she has a number of experienced nurses to assist her. The "violence system" of treatment is ignored and the more humane system is so well carried out, that there is not a person from the Doctor down, of whom the patients do not speak in warmest terms of favor. They say, and they certainly appear to receive every attention they desire, and more than they could possibly receive in a private family. With the exception of those who are "violent cases," nearly all express a wish in their sane moments to remain until cured, because their comfort is so well attended to and they are so kindly treated. Those for whom $4 and $5 is paid, eat at the physician's table, which is well furnished, or have their meals carried from it elsewhere, as their health or inclination leads them to choose.

The building has been erected with a careful eye to the necessities of such an establishment, and as the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to say the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

One of the [illegible] is so large and the [illegible] building way to make it [illegible] itself through the [illegible] of those who are [illegible] for insanity; and Dr. Lansing is doing all he can to enhance the reputation of the Institution [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible]. It is believed that, within two years, the Institution will pay for itself. In order that the new building may be relieved as far as possible from [illegible]—such as the ravings of those who are wild and incurable, the old building has been improved, and soon a number of patients will be removed to it. When that is done, the new Insane Asylum will be [illegible] [illegible] in the State, so far as [illegible] is concerned, and [illegible] [illegible] view.

[illegible]

The Long Island Railroad was loaded [illegible] parties of pleasure, passing both ways, all day. At Sag Harbor there was a public meeting, [illegible] &c. At Mattituck queen-sides there was a great picnic and clam-bake. From Greenport, [illegible] Southold, the young folks went up to [illegible] Riverhead. From the west they went down in couples to Greenport. Flags, balls, belles, beaux, [illegible] gun-powder did all the [illegible] weather would allow towards making [illegible] the anniversary.

On Staten Island.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.

On the Brighton side of the Island the [illegible] Pavilion and Staten Islander [illegible] [illegible] were crowded with excursionists and visitors from the City, through the whole day. The event, for the Brighton people themselves, was reserved for the evening, when Mr. Blancard, of the Pavilion, gave his annual patriotic treat in a rich display of fireworks. This went off with a splendor of effect seldom, if ever before, witnessed on the Island, holding the large crowd together until after 9 o'clock. There was no accident except some slight damage to one or two toilets. The entertainment was followed by an elegant assembly within the Pavilion. The families resident in the Hotel had their friends with them, to a large number, in the [illegible] room, where the dance went merrily until [illegible] o'clock. The room was graced by an unusual number of elegant women, and the reporter would be pardoned in singling out, as conspicuously attractive in the dance, the charming daughter of Col. [illegible], who received such distinguished attention in [illegible] last Winter. Her sisters were also present, and with them, Madame De T——, and another lady notable of the old Knickerbocker descent, Mrs. [illegible]. These were of the invited guests. The ladies resident in the Hotel were not less remarkable for the joyous and merry spirit which they imparted to the occasion, and numbered, in the circle, the wives and daughters of more than twenty of our best families. The Western New-York bride of Mr. [illegible], of Wall-street, was of the party; the two Misses L——, Mr. G—— and family; the old President of the [illegible] Society and his family; Mr. S——, of Wall-street, and his handsome young wife; Mr. [illegible] and his daughter; Mrs. M——, Mrs. [illegible] and Mrs. K——, the elegant Mrs. R——, of Washington, and we know not, by name or initial, how many other agreeable people. Certainly we have seen no Fourth of July assembly, impromptu as this appeared to be, pass off so pleasantly, for these many years gone by. The beaux from the City were particularly happy.

THE FOURTH AT SEGUINE'S POINT.

While a part of the City was the scene of [illegible] and riot on the glorious Fourth, at Seguine's Point, where disturbance was really apprehended, there was peace. Nevertheless, like a vigilant commander, Captain Walling was fully prepared for war. Two brass howitzers, brought down the day previous, looked out upon the sea, and roared the salute at morning, at noon and at sunset, with [illegible] in honor of the day. The howitzers are formidable antagonists. They can be moved rapidly over the ground, and six men will discharge 2,500 balls from them in five minutes. We give this item by the way for the consideration of rioters. Those whose thoughts are still bent on incendiarism, it may [illegible] have also to bear in mind that the members of the Police force stationed at Seguine's Point are perfect [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] arms. We have [illegible] [illegible] a more respectable, determined, and [illegible] set of fellows, from the [illegible] downwards, [illegible] been selected for the [illegible]. [illegible] all avenues to the frame buildings, now in course of erection for hospitals, are strictly guarded. The men are wide awake, know their duty, and will do it. While they are in charge, there is not a chance for a mob of a thousand men to destroy the buildings. They had better not attempt it, if they have any value for their lives. The Metropolitans have fared badly during the late inclement weather, for though the hastily constructed wooden shanties in which they are located, the rain made good its entrance. Time, too, hangs heavy on their hands, but still they are as comfortable as it is possible to be under the circumstances. The people in the vicinity of the Point are stiff-necked, and will hold no communication with our Metropolitans; but the Jerseymen from the opposite shore, more kindly disposed, bring them provisions. We regret that this feeling should be entertained against the policemen who are simply doing their duty, and have no interest, one way or the other, in the subject-matter of dispute. Contrary to expectation, there were few visitors to the Point on the Fourth. It resembled a Sabbath of rest rather than a jovial holiday. A thin mist lay along the water; a man was quietly fishing from a boat within a stone's throw from the shore; and, far in the distance, rising above the fog, a sharp eye could descry the rigging of one desolate-looking ship, riding at anchor before the new Quarantine.

In New-Jersey.

THE FOURTH IN JERSEY CITY.

The Fourth of July was celebrated in Jersey City on a more extensive scale than usual, under the direction of the Committee of the Common Council appointed for that purpose. The bells were rung, and a salute fired at sunrise. Flags were hoisted upon the masts of the shipping at the wharves, and upon the ferry boats. At 10 o'clock the procession formed at Washington-square, but did not commence its march until about 12 o'clock, on account of the delay in the arrival of the music.

The procession was composed of the military, viz: The Continental Guard, Capt. [illegible]; the Montgomery Guard, Capt. Farrel, and the Greenville Guard, Capt. Brown. The Butcher's Association, on horse-back, wearing sleeves and check aprons, and numbering about fifty, followed next. Then came the Mayor, Committee of Arrangements, Orator, Reader, Clergy, Aldermen, City officials, Board of Education, Water Commissioners, and others in carriages. These were followed by the Fire Department, which turned out in considerable strength. Civic Societies came next in the procession. They consisted of the Workmen's Protective Union, the Shamrock Benevolent Society, the Turners and the children of the Catholic schools. The last feature of the procession was a wagon-load of the children of the Alms House. After marching through several streets the procession arrived at the starting place—Washington-square—where a platform had been erected alongside of Park Hall. Upon this the Mayor, Aldermen and Clergy took their stations. The exercises there were opened by prayer by Rev. Dr. Ribbin. The Declaration of Independence was read by A. S. Hatch, Esq., and the oration by Chas. H. Winfield who made an able and eloquent address. In the evening there was a grand display of fireworks at Van Vorst-square, got up by Isaac Edge, Sen. The full force of policemen were on duty, but had no occasion to make arrests.

IN HOBOKEN.

There was no formal celebration of the day in Hoboken. During the firing of a salute in the morning one of the artillerymen, named Mumson, a German, had three fingers of his left hand blown off and his arm blackened with burning powder.

IN THE CITY OF HUDSON.

The day was celebrated in the city of Hudson on Bergen Hill for the first time since the organization, as a city three years ago. A procession was formed at the Court-house at 9½ o'clock, consisting of the Fire Department companies of Hoboken and Hudson, the [illegible] Department of the city of Hudson, the Mayor, Aldermen, Clergy, Board of Education, and others, in carriages. Having concluded the line of march, which extended nearly to West Hoboken, returned to the Court-house, where the Declaration of Independence was read by Dr. [illegible], and an Oration was delivered by Isaac D. Winans of Hoboken.

At the County Jail and Workhouse, Mr. Laypole, the Superintendent, allowed the prisoners a holiday, and gave them the liberty of the hall of the jail. At 3 o'clock he furnished them with an appropriate Fourth of July dinner of "roast beef and plum pud-

[illegible]

[illegible] the Fourth of August [illegible] Green Island, [illegible] the last noteworthy celebration of the [illegible] of the Revolution, at Newton Island, [illegible] the Fourth of July with them on the Cape Island, with just such a clam-bake, just such [illegible] and beef, and mutton, and pies and cakes, and just such tea and lemonade, and just such ladies (as hope many of them may be married then) to serve it out. Always excepting what relates to polygamy (which is only practiced in Utah) the Jedwites and the Nephites, and the Saviour's coming here after his resurrection, and COLUMBUS bringing *Anglo-Saxons* here, instead of Spaniards and Italians,—always excepting these trifling aberrations of history, in which he does not believe, he will speak not one word unfavorable to the Mormons as long as he lives. Here's for another clam-bake on Nauvoo Island.

THE ST. LAWRENCE DISASTER.

Further Particulars of the Burning of the Montreal—Two Hundred Bodies Recovered—Revolting Incidents.

From the Montreal Argus, July 2.

At 10 *o'clock last night the steamer Alliance*, with the Coroner and Jury on board, returned from the wreck of the *Montreal*. The *Alliance* brought down twenty-five bodies. One of these has been identified as Jean McGavin, a passenger by the *John McKenzie*. The remains of one of the victims, almost entirely calcined, has also arrived by this steamer.

The River Police brought down from Cape Rouge last evening, four bodies. Another body was picked up by a pilot off Beauport. One by a timber tower, and one by the captain of a ship, at Lauzon's boom. Total, 8.

When the *Alliance* left Cape Rouge, three more bodies were reported on the beach. The corpses are now beginning to rise and float about the wreck.

RECAPITULATION AS TO LOST.

Number of bodies previously reported found	168
Found yesterday	32
Total to this time	200

From the Gazette.

Boats manned by crimps and other ruffians were all Saturday, Sunday and Monday prowling around the wreck, robbing the dead, and carrying off the effects which were found afloat or cast ashore. No man interposed to put a stop to this disgraceful proceeding. Men were seen to draw up dead bodies, plunder their pockets, and drop them again into the river. Bodies brought down on Monday from the wreck reached Quebec with their pockets turned inside out, and the contents gone. A Mr. LEMYARD was seen at the counter of O'Neill's Hotel, are starting, to put his pocket-book, containing a large amount, into his breast-pocket; yet, when his body was found not a dollar remained. Another young man, who lost his mother, informed me that she had in her bosom, a short time before she leaped overboard, a small sum of money in Quebec bank bills. When he found her body lying amongst the dead, her dress had been torn open, and the money was gone. One widow told me her husband had a large amount about his person are his death, but, when the body was brought in all was gone. Poor NICHOLSON, a young man who had twice gone up to the wreck on foot to seek the body of his father, told me that he had 200 sovereigns about his person. He begged of the people in the boats, time after time, to take him out with them to the wreck to search for the body, but none would do it. They seemed to gloat over the dead as their legitimate prey, like vultures over carrion. He returned to Quebec, and begged the Coroner to send some persons up with authority to prevent the wholesale plunder going on.

On the Queen's wharf, under the boat-house, lay 20 dead bodies. Among them were some Canadians and Norwegians, but nearly all were Scotch passengers by the *Mackenzie*. A woman came in, dressed in black, sobbing as if her heart would break, searching for a lost one. She passed the first four or five, murmuring "it's no him, it's no him." Then she stopped—a dreadful change came over her face, an eagre, maddened look, her sobs suddenly ceased, she drew herself up to her full height, a piercing shriek burst from her lips and she fell prostrate over the body of her child, screaming "My babe, my Willie! my babe, my Willie!" The by-standers stooped and raised her; she held the body of her child in her arms, convulsively clasped to her bosom, and kissed the pale, cold face again and again, calling out "Speak to me, Willie, speak." This was the only one of her family, five in number, which she discovered in her search among the dead. Three children and her husband were missing still. There was scarce an eye in the room that was not moistened with a tear.

After this melancholy scene of recognizing the dead in this shed was over, the Coroner stated that he proceeded to the shed on the adjoining wharf, he would cause those identified to be searched and buried. This work occupied several hours. I expected to see the jury present, but they were not. The Coroner and his clerk alone superintended the proceeding, and the scene was shocking and disgraceful beyond expression. I will endeavor to describe it. A man named O'NEILL, keeper of a sailor's boarding house, acted as Coroner's deputy, or in some such capacity in the business. He stood by, apparently the worse of liquor, with a cigar in his mouth, his sleeves turned up, and a knife in his hand to cut the pockets or clothes in order to facilitate the search; and as the dead are brought before him for examination, he made them subjects of his vulgar, heartless, ribald wit. For instance, when the first body was brought before him that I saw, he said, with a laugh, "There, lie quiet now, my man. I will not hurt you for the world." As he turned over the body he found some tobacco, and drew it from his pocket. "A man fond of tobacco, this fellow—don't hurt his neck." And he looked round for and received from his myrmidons and the police smiled approving of his wondrous coolness, and the pungency of his wit.

The next being brought forward, he spoke in a tone of mock pity: "This is a foreigner in a strange land—don't ill use him, lads;" and then, roughly, "Come, carpenter, go ahead and nail the b——r up." Over the next: "This is a Canadian—take care of him." The next was a female, and he said, in a mocking tone, "This is a lady—handle her carefully; she is delicate." Shortly after, another poor fellow was pulled out, and this brute calls out, "This fellow is not recognized, Coroner."

The Coroner—Does any one know this man?

The Captain of the Mackenzie—This man came aboard my ship to entice sailors away; I ordered him off, but it seems he got aboard the steamer.

O'Neill—Yes, this is a d—d crimp. We boarding-house keepers pay such chaps five shillings a head for getting us boarders; he made nothing by this operation; we need not search him; he will have nothing on him but a revolver, a knife, or a chew of tobacco.

Coroner—I suppose he is what you call a hard case, *O'Neill*—Yes.

At this there was a general laugh in the official circle, the Coroner joining. But these details are too disgusting to give at greater length.

One man told me he saw the Captain of the *Montreal* strike a woman, MARGARET DICKSON, on the fingers, as seeking for safety she grasped the jolly-boat in which he saved himself. She sank then, but was afterwards rescued by a man who was more compassionate, with less responsibility. It is generally esteemed the duty of a ship-master to save the lives of the passengers entrusted to him at any necessary peril of his own. Viewed in this light the act was a dastardly one, by which Captain RUDOLPH disgraced his manhood.

A pugnacious letter is addressed to the Montreal *Gazette*, by J. WILSON, owner of the *Montreal*, who felt aggrieved at certain comments of that paper. He says:

"Having taken the entire responsibility of picking up the dead and bringing them to Quebec, I had no time to attend to the infamous articles which have appeared in your paper in relation to the *Montreal*—nor will I notice them now, for I presume the Coroner's Jury are the proper parties to give to the world in their verdict the whole facts. I have, however, just seen your issue of this morning, wherein you say, 'that as a proof that the owners knew the dangerous state of their boat, a request was made to an office in Montreal for a special fire risk, which was declined.' I quote the above from memory, which may not be the exact words, but you have conveyed to your readers the impression that I knew the boat was dangerous, and wanted a fire policy to cover it. Now, Sir, allow me to tell you that you have published an atrocious falsehood. I never, either directly or indirectly, applied for one penny, or any other sum of money to any Assurance office in Canada, either Marine or Fire. If I had thought the boat dangerous I could have insured with any good office in Quebec, and was requested by several of the agents to do so, but declined. The boat was mortgaged for exactly one-half of her cost, and did not know that even that was insured till Saturday. I am perfectly convinced that you are prompted by some infernal scoundrel who has some grudge to satisfy, and I demand as a matter of justice that you insert this in your next number. As to your former assertions about the boat, they are equally unfounded; but, as I have said before, the Coroner's Jury will attend to that. You also ought to know that nearly all insurance upon steamboats is only for fire. People in Quebec, at all events, knew to their cost, that one-half of the Marine Assurance offices are mere swindlers, and if any Western office, as you say, inspected the boat, it was certainly without my knowledge or consent.

Your obedient servant,

J. WILSON.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, June 30, 1857."

The *Gazette* says in reply: We publish elsewhere to-day, a very angry letter from Mr. J. WILSON, owner of the ill-fated steamer *Montreal*. We are neither surprised nor moved by Mr. WILSON's strong language. The statements respecting the steamer which we felt it our duty to make public, were of a very grave character, and Mr. WILSON would have been less careful of his good repute than he should be, if he had not felt how deeply they affected him while they remained unrefuted. But as these statements were not lightly put forth at first, so we are not now prepared to say that we regret having published them. We spoke upon the direct authority of [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM KANSAS.

More Trouble at Leavenworth City—James Lyle, County Recorder, Killed during a Riot Threatened.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The election to fill vacancies in the City Council was held on Monday the 29th inst. The firemen passed off as quietly as at any ordinary election in the town of the east, and no opprobrium was felt of any disturbance during the day. Soon after dinner, JAMES LYLE, County Recorder, and Probate Clerk, gave to a German a Pro-Slavery ticket, which the German tore up and threw upon the ground. Whereupon LYLE began to abuse the German. J. M. MEYERS, a noted character, and for year a Pro-Slavery man, interfered on the side of the German, and ELI MOORE Pro-Slavery, and a Free-State man named HALLEN joined in the altercation. High words passed and knives and revolvers were drawn—five or six shots were exchanged and LYLE fell shot through the heart, expiring almost instantly, the knife entering his back between the left shoulder and the spine. Although a great many persons were in the immediate vicinity no one was injured by the firing except a bystander, slightly in the elbow.

It was supposed that HALLEN struck the fatal blow, and he was soon arrested, standing on the street near by. MEYERS was also arrested.

LYLE took an active part in driving the Free-State men out of Leavenworth last year. He was a young man, and recently arrived—his wife being at the time absent from the city.

HALLEN was one of those who were driven out, being broken up in a good business, and losing all his property—and it is charged that the murder was premeditated, and perpetrated on account of the old troubles.

BARNSTEAD, of the *Journal*, addressed the excited crowd in an inflammatory speech, and there was a manifest determination on the part of the friends of LYLE to lynch HALLEN at once—from which they were only deterred by the superior number of armed citizens who thronged the streets, determined at all hazards to sustain the authorities.

A messenger was immediately sent o Judge LECOMPTE to come over and examine the matter. But it was openly declared that HALLEN should be hung before sunrise. When the steamer left, at 8½ P. M., all was quiet in the city but the friends of LYLE—HENDERSON, MURRAY, MOSS, BROWN and others—maddened with liquor, were endeavoring to excite a riot; assistance had been summoned by them from Delaware, Weston and other points in order to lynch HALLEN, and it is more than probable that the attempt has ere this been made. But it would certainly be unsuccessful, and result in a scene of bloodshed unequalled by any tragedy yet enacted in Kansas—the citizens being completely organized under the direction of the Mayor, with orders that no gatherings would be allowed in the streets after dark.

The next intelligence from Kansas, will, I fear, beyond doubt, bring tidings of riot and murder.

There was no desire on the part of the Free State men to release HALLEN, but a firm determination that he should have a fair and impartial trial.

VIATOR.

THE WHEAT CROP—APPEARANCE OF THE WEEVIL.—We regret to learn from a gentleman of Caledonia, Livingston Co., that the wheat midge, or weevil, as it is commonly called, has made its appearance up the valley, and it is very probable that it may be found in our own immediate vicinity if looked for.

Our informant states that the first he saw of the insects was on Thursday evening last. While writing by an open window several of them came in, attracted by the light, and dropped upon the paper he was using. At first he was inclined to doubt the identity of his unwelcome visitors, and accordingly imprisoned some of them until the next morning, when he submitted them to the test of microscopic observation, and his fears were confirmed.

He then proceeded to a clover-field upon which wheat was raised last year, and, parting the thick growth, was rewarded by discovering them in myriads rising in the air and clustered about the roots of the plants. Subsequently our friend saw the pestilential creatures rising in vast numbers and crossing the road from the clover-field to his wheat-field opposite, and on inspecting the latter, ascertained that the grain was already suffering from their ravages. Other farmers in the neighborhood, having their attention called to the subject, instituted similar investigations and made the same discoveries. Our informant, who is a gentleman of close observation and large experience, is of opinion that the ravages of the weevil will be found more destructive the present year than in any year that has preceded it.—*Rochester American, June 30.*

A dreadful death is mentioned in the Rochester papers. A man named JAMES HARWOOD, a native of England, aged 50, has for three years resided in Exchange-street, a little south of the Genesee Valley Railroad depôt, where he followed the business of weaving rag carpets, but was not seen for several days until his door was broken open and his body lying with the face buried in the pillow, and resting on the chest and knees. The corpse was in an advanced stage of decomposition,—the floor covered with bloody serum,—the air of the room almost insufferable from the stench, and the head and neck covered with a mass of living corruption. The body was swollen and black from distention and the gas of decomposition. There was no discernable signs of violence, and the presumption is that he died from one of the fits to which he was subject, though it is possible that he died from poison. It was the opinion of the physicians that nothing could be gained by any further examination, as the decomposition was so far advanced as to destroy probably all post-mortem signs.

Mr. WALTER ROCKEFELLOW, of Montgomery, Orange County, while engaged in laying a stone wall, on Saturday last, was bitten by a snake known as the "Pilot." Mr. R. applied the wound to his mouth to suck out the poison, and the impregnated saliva entered his decayed teeth. His recovery is considered almost hopeless.

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THE NEW-YORK ENGINEER, MACHINIST AND IRON-FOUNDERS' JOURNAL for July, is now ready.

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WANTED—SUBSCRIBERS AND AGENTS IN all parts of America for a most popular institution; a fortune can be made by depositing (weekly or monthly) $1; each deposit entitles the depositor to a share in $3; there are 4,000 premiums to be divided monthly or quarterly and in the time, just all money will be refunded but probably doubled, quadrupled and even. Circulars containing particulars will be sent in a few days by addressing POPULAR BANK, New-York.

THREE COMPANIES INTERMEDING TO PARTICIPATE in the reception of Volunteers from Co. No. 14 on their return, will please meet at the Park THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 9 o'clock.

The one will be found at that hour promptly.

JAMES F. WHEELAN, Assistant Engineer, Volunteer.

COAL GAS WANTED.—SOMEONE WITH A [illegible] to sell a new or improved Gas Machine, address [illegible] Office, New-York.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 6, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Hon. William L. Marcy, late Secretary of State, died quite suddenly at his room on Saturday, [illegible] The doctor's [illegible] death is not yet determined, but he appeared to be in his usual good health [illegible] It is expected that his [illegible] will take place at Albany, on Wednesday, [illegible] there will be a military display, [illegible] from Havre on the 22d [illegible] from the Continent three days later than that brought by the *Niagara* at Halifax, [illegible] yesterday. The commercial [illegible] from London to the 20th, and from Paris to the 22d. The *Lebanon* brings a full report of the [illegible] in the British Parliament on the bombardment [illegible] telegraphic notice of which [illegible] by the *Niagara*. Otherwise there is [illegible] The steamship *Columbia* also arrived last night, but her news was received too late for compilation [illegible] 24th.

[illegible] *Atlantic*, with later news [illegible] at this port yesterday [illegible] which arrival at [illegible] we have already announced. No mention [illegible] in official quarters, of the expected in[illegible] Mexico—as where, if ever, it will take place. Our correspondent says that popular opinion in the Island does not implicate General [illegible] in the slave-trade, as alleged against him [illegible] correspondent of the London [illegible] However, the Captain General has not [illegible] in the plunder, his brother officers have [illegible] The trade is still prosecuted as briskly as ever.

[illegible] City, particularly that portion of it embraced within the Sixth Ward,—has been in a [illegible] Saturday morning. An organized gang of ruffians, residing in and about Mulberry-st, and known as the "Bosch Guards," [illegible] which has ended in the loss of six [illegible] the wounding of over one hundred men. [illegible] by making an onslaught, with knives [illegible] upon the Metropolitan Policemen, who [illegible] near the Bowery Theatre. The [illegible] were forced to fly. The same gang, being [illegible] assailed the drinking saloon No. 40 [illegible], the fixtures of which they demolished [illegible] the inmates, whom they suspected [illegible] of being members of another antagonistic Club, [illegible] the "Atlantic Guards." By great [illegible] on the part of the police, and private citizens who aided the police, this difficulty was [illegible] quelled, but not until nearly a dozen [illegible] had been more or less injured by blackjacks [illegible] bullets. The riot broke out afresh [illegible] day, and with such violence that the [illegible] attempting to suppress it were badly [illegible] from the house-tops and [illegible] along Bayard and Mulberry streets [illegible] the rival "Guards" were met, fighting from behind barricades. Fire arms were brought into [illegible] by the rioters, six of whom were killed and seventy or eighty wounded. Not any of the police were killed but one, a special officer, named [illegible] is lying at the City Hospital, mortally wounded, it is feared. Some others, it is thought, will die of their injuries. The fight was ended about [illegible] about the time that three regiments were called out to maintain order. Comparative quiet [illegible] the remainder of the night. A large number [illegible] of the rioters were captured by the Police.

[illegible] the day was celebrated in a spirited [illegible] with the usual accompaniments of mili[illegible] drills, processions, orations and fireworks. A fatal accident, as we learn by telegraph, occurred in Boston during the pyrotechnic display. The mortar used in projecting shell-rockets and other fireworks, accidently exploded, killing and [illegible] several persons, among them GEORGE F. GODDARD, Esq., formerly harbor master. This and similar sharply terminated the display. In this City there was not much fighting until [illegible] when a riot broke out in Centre [illegible] in which sticks stones, [illegible] the chimneys of the houses, and guns [illegible] were freely used, and with effect. Nine [illegible] were seriously wounded, and taken to the City Hospital. Finally the military were marched [illegible] through the Ward, and the riot[illegible] There were fewer riots in other [illegible] of the City. In Bayard-street barricades [illegible] were erected, but after the military appeared they were removed without violence. At [illegible] it was quiet, and only one regiment was [illegible] there until morning.

[illegible] and elsewhere the celebration of the National Independence was as quiet as usual. The weather was damp and dirty. There was less [illegible] of fireworks in the City and suburbs than for several years before, owing, it was said, to the very high prices charged. There was no display of fireworks at the City Hall or in the [illegible]

[illegible] Point, on the 4th of July, was profoundly tranquil. Captain WALLING and the [illegible] under his command were, [illegible] on the watch, and were fully prepared at all points to meet any disturbance that might take place.

Death of William L. Marcy.

A brief telegraphic announcement conveys to us the intelligence of the sudden death of one of the most eminent statesmen of New-York. WILLIAM L. MARCY was found dead in his room, in Ballston, on the morning of the Fourth, to which he had retired apparently in the enjoyment of his usual health. The news will be received with a profound feeling of regret throughout the country, for, although he had always been a strict party man, his ability and integrity had won for him the confidence and esteem of all parties.

Mr. MARCY was born in the town of Stoughton, Worcester County, Mass., in 1786, and he was consequently two years of age at the time of his death. He graduated at Brown University, in Rhode Island, in 1808, and shortly thereafter came to Troy, in this State, where he began the practice of his profession as a lawyer, and soon identified himself with the political fortunes of the Democratic Party, of which he has been an unwavering adherent. During the last war with Great Britain he tendered his services to Governor TOMPKINS, and served with distinction in the State Militia on the Niagara frontier. In 1816 he was appointed Recorder of the City of Troy, his first political office; but, [illegible] he resigned in 1818, on accepting of his appointment to Gen. COMPTROLLER of the State in 1821, during Comptroller [illegible] when he removed from Albany, which has been his residence ever since, and where he has been one of the most influential members of the Democratic Party." In the year 1829 he was appointed one of the associate Judges of the Supreme Court, but resigned his seat on the Bench on his election to the United States Senate in 1831. This place he also resigned on taking the oath of office as Governor of this State in January, 1833. He was twice reflected Governor, but was defeated on a fourth nomination by Mr. SEWARD, in 1838. From this time until the election of Mr. POLK he filled no political office, but on the accession of Mr. POLK to the Presidency he accepted the post of Secretary of War and discharged its duties with distinguished ability. It was during his administration of the affairs of the Department that the war with Mexico occurred. On the accession of General TAYLOR to the Presidency, Mr. MARCY again retired to private life, from which he was called to fill the post of Secretary of State during the Administration of President PIERCE. His conduct in this trying position gained the respect of all parties, his management of the many difficult and perplexing questions arising out of our relations with Great Britain in the Central American affair, was distinguished by firmness and patriotism, while it was believed that his strong conservative tendencies saved the country from many domestic dangers which the less discreet members of the Administration might have plunged us into the midst of. On his last retirement from office he was honored with an invitation to a public dinner from the citizens of Baltimore and of Philadelphia, both of which he declined, and there had been a movement among the merchants of this City to present him a testimonial of their esteem. But Mr. MARCY was averse to such demonstrations. He was scholarly in his habits, fond of old books, and, in his manners abrupt even to rudeness. Simple and unostentatious in his tastes, he was always ready to retire to the quiet of private life. Since his return from Washington he had been preparing to go to Europe, and had gone to Ballston to remain until he was ready to leave. Mr. MARCY was large in person, of a naturally strong and healthy constitution, and apparently still vigorous and hearty when he was struck down. He married a daughter of the late BENJAMIN KNOWER, of Albany, who survives him.

Rows on the Fourth.

It was expecting too much to imagine that the prowling ruffians who infest this City should not avail themselves of the disorganized condition of our Police force to create a disturbance on the Fourth. It requires the utmost care and diligence, even at the best of times, to keep the ruffianly part of our population in order; but they are as reckless as hungry wolves when they have any reason to believe that they will be permitted to indulge in their savage propensities; and, knowing that Mayor WOOD had disbanded his illegal police, while the new force was but imperfectly organized, these ruffians emerged from their dens like a horde of wild beasts and disgraced our City and defiled our national holiday by their heathenish orgies. Two rival organizations of ruffians, composed of the very lowest class of our inhabitants, and living in the vilest portion of the City, rushed from their foul dens and hiding places and commenced an attack upon each other, like a couple of clans of cannibals in one of the islands of the Pacific.

The result of this disgraceful row has been much more tragical than has usually been the case with similar mobs. Six men have certainly been killed, more than fifty have been badly wounded, and among those that were seriously hurt were some members of the Metropolitan Police. Among the prisoners taken, it is reported that there are some of the members of the old Police, many of whom are suspected of having done a good deal towards inciting the row.

While the Mayor and the Governor of the State were hob-nobbing at General SANDFORD'S, and making complimentary speeches at each other, in another part of the City a parcel of rowdies were barricading the streets and murdering each other on a large scale. The cause of this disgraceful row must be laid directly at the door of the Mayor, whose disorganizing and reckless opposition to the laws of the State, cannot but have had its effect upon the minds of the baser part of our population; and the disbanding of the old Police, on the eve of the Fourth, was, in *itself*, sufficient to incite a mob. But the conduct of the Mayor does not palliate, in any degree, the inefficient conduct of the Metropolitan Police, who, as far as we can learn, acted in a manner little calculated to win the confidence of the public in the ability of the Superintendent of the Department. The Mayor had kept his Police force under the old organization, in defiance of the law, and disbanded them to suit his own purposes and convenience; but there was no reason why the new Commissioners should have neglected to organize their forces, so that they could be relied on at a moment's notice. There does not appear, however, to have been any lack of men subject to the order of the Superintendent, or his Deputy, but only a woful lack of discretion in employing them. To send a force of twenty-five men to disperse a mob composed of two or three hundred desperate ruffians was like attempting to extinguish a conflagration with a watering-pot. The Deputy-Superintendent retained a reserve corps of fifty men at his office, in White-street, but a very short distance from the scene of the disorder, instead of sending all his available force to stop the row at once.

Disgraceful as this riot is to the character of our City, there is nothing in the character of it that need in any way alarm the most timid. A careful attention to the facts will show that it was a purely local feud existing between rival bodies of rowdies, composed, on one side of the very vilest denizens of the most disreputable quarter of the City, and, on the other, of young ruffians who never neglect an opportunity to exercise their superabundant animal ferocity. A sufficiently strong detachment of police at the outset to take the ringleaders into custody, would have completely quelled the riot, and a few broken heads would have been the end of the matter. But, we trust that the Board of Commissioners will profit by their first experience in an attempt to preserve the peace of the City, and that the first serious riot under their administration will also prove the last. They will need be very active hereafter to obliterate the recollection of Saturday's performances.

Mutiny in the Native East Indian Army.

The Bombay and Calcutta papers, received by late mails, contain accounts of a mutiny which, breaking out in the 19th regiment of native infantry in Bengal, was spreading like an epidemic through the native cantonments of the British Army in Northern India. The mutiny began in February at Barrackpore—a large military village and a seat of the Governor-General, near Calcutta. It is a strange fact that this place, in the immediate vicinity of the capital of India, where the results of European civilization and enterprise are more apparent than in any other part of Hindostan, has become famous for mutinies. It was at Barrackpore, in 1824, that the 47th regiment of native infantry broke into open revolt, and refused to lay down their arms at the order of the Commander-in-Chief. It was here that the recent mutinous spirit appeared among the Sepoys who compose the 19th regiment of the native Army of Bengal. They refused to load their muskets with a new cartridge, on the pretext that one end of the cartridge had been greased with bullock's fat—which is an abomination to the superstitious Hindoo. The Government directed an inquiry, and found (what it ought to have known before) that the contractor who furnished the cartridges had indeed used bullock's fat, instead of the mutton fat which had been ordered. It did not avail with the sepoys that the end of the cartridge to be bitten off in loading, was not the greased end. To compel them to touch the cartridge, which was in any part contaminated with the fat of a bullock, was an insult to their caste; to which, as they reverence their religion, they would not submit. The new cartridges were, therefore, withdrawn and others substituted.

But the mutinous spirit, thus dallied with, gathered strength and assurance. The paper of the second cartridges did not please the suspicious Sepoys. They complained that, when burnt, it smelt of animal fat, and they refused to use them. Again, the Government honored their prejudices so far as to burn the paper in their presence, and prove to them that no such smell was perceptible. But the Sepoys were still incredulous and suspicious. Their mutinous spirit, emboldened by the temporizing treatment of Government, spread through the ranks, developing itself not only in murmurs, but in disobedience to orders, and in open assaults upon the officers of the regiment. The mutineers communicated with their friends in other regiments, and devised a plan for seizing upon Fort William and the treasure at Calcutta. As a last resource of safety, the Government determined to disband the 19th Regiment, and send the men to their homes in disgrace. Brigadier-General HEARSAY, one of the few English officers in India who can talk Hindustanee like a native, made a farewell address to the disbanded mutineers, in which he said, as if still bent on humoring their rebellious prejudices: "You will be permitted to go to your homes to worship at the temples where your fathers worshiped before you; and those Brahmins or other Hindoos who wish to do so can visit the Thackoor at Juggernauth Gya, or any temples deemed holy by them. It is thus I give the lie to the infamous reports that the Government wish to interfere with your castes or your religion!"

But notwithstanding this pronunciamento, the mutinous infection spread. It soon broke out again at Barrackpore, where the Sepoys of the 34th Regiment of Native Infantry made a murderous attack upon their officers on parade. It appeared at Berhampore; at Umballa, where the Sepoys set fire to the hospital and European barracks; at Meerut, where the Native Cavalry, as well as Infantry, revolted, murdered some of their officers and fired their bungalows.

When the last mail left Bombay the mutiny was beginning to appear in the Sepoy ranks through the Northwest Provinces, and great alarm was felt by all the European residents of India.

It is not evident that the cause of this mutiny is understood by the India Government. That Government has always had a fondness for attributing these disturbances among the Sepoys to their caste prejudices; to their suspicion that they are to be converted from Paganism to Christianity. In 1806, a dangerous mutiny broke out among the Sepoys at Vellore, and the Governor of Madras, in a public proclamation, attributed it to the endeavors "of many persons, for malicious purposes, to impress upon the Native troops a belief that it is the wish of the British Government to convert them by forcible means to Christianity." To the same cause are now attributed the mutinies of 1857. Lord CANNING at Calcutta, and his friends in the English Parliament, are so completely befogged with that idea, that Christianity is competent to undermine the British dominion in India, that General HEARSAY was instructed, in his speech to the mutineers at Barrackpore, "to give the lie" to any belief of the Sepoys that the British Government wished to convert them to Christianity! But this was not all. Col. WHEELER, a Christian officer of one of the revolting regiments (the 34th N. I.) who has served in India nearly twenty years, has been removed from his command—been sacrificed to the caste prejudices of his Hindoo troops—because he has exerted himself for the spiritual welfare of those benighted pagans, with whom, in the course of his duties, he has been brought in contact!

Now, if the British dominion in India is held by so false a tenure that the teachings of Christianity and the influences of civilization, will overthrow it, pray what is its value to its subjects in India, or what credit does it reflect upon its protectors in England! If the one hundred and fifty millions of Hindoos and Mussulmans who have been subdued by the British sword, can now, after the lapse of a century, be kept in subjection only by being kept in paganism, what hope is there that the day of their civilization will ever dawn? Every attempt to civilize them is, according to the Governor-General, an attempt to make them revolt against their Christian masters. It is an attempt "to convert them by forcible means to Christianity;" as the Mahommedan forcibly converted the Hindoo by pouring beef broth down his throat.

But the Government itself has, unawares, and for a series of years, been leading itself to this mark of conversion, of which it now has so much fear. It has tolerated the labors of Christian Missionaries from England and America. It has abolished laws prohibiting those horrible self-tortures of the Hindoo devotee; prohibiting infanticide and self-immolation under the wheels of the car of Juggernaut. It has, in many cases, legalized widows' marriages, and is at this moment attempting to interdict some of those Pagan holidays which have been honored and revered by the natives of India from time immemorial. We hold that such legislation is right, although it conflicts with the religious prejudices of that people, and with all their caste superstitions; and we hold that the principle which actuated it should be pushed to a conflict with every phase of caste, and not allow itself to be entopped by a suspicion of bullock's fat!

The fact has long since become apparent to every disinterested observer of East Indian history, that as long as the British Government pays deference to caste in any shape—as long as it humors the superstitious and prejudices which benight the Hindoo mind, so long will its power in India be jeopardized by the mutinies and rebellions of the natives. There cannot be two masters of the Indian Empire. The Briton must rule it politically and religiously, or he must be overrun by the treacherous and rebellious Indian. Every instance of servile respect for the caste superstitions of the Hindoo subject, can only be attributed by him to fear in his Christian conqueror. It emboldens him for rebellion. And when he rebels, whether against cartridges or Christian laws, he should be met in that spirit which gave success to CLIVE when, one hundred years ago, he met SURAJAH DOWLAH at Plassey, and secured for the English the mastery of Bengal.

THE FOURTH IN THE CITY.—With the exception of the disgraceful riot among the "Dead Rabbits" and the "Bowery Boys," on Saturday, the anniversary of our National holiday was celebrated with more spirit and good feeling than usual in this City. No unusual preparations had been made to keep up the old spirit of the day, and the dismal weather of the fortnight previous seemed to have acted as a damper upon the feelings of our citizens; yet, when the morning came, and the sound of the guns and the bells was heard, though the weather was anything but propitious, there was a general turn-out of all classes, and the principal streets of our metropolis never appeared more crowded with people patriotically bent on enjoying themselves and doing honor to the occasion. It would be well if the majority of our people made it a point to remain at home on the Fourth of July, and by their presence help not only to add to the National festivities of the occasion, but to save us from the disreputable rows and fights which usually occur on this day. But, if everybody will run away to the country, to get rid of the noise, they must not wonder that the City is delivered up to the mercy of "Dead Rabbits," "Short-Boys," and other rowdies who make the day, which should be kept more holy than any other public day of the year, the occasion for their saturnalia. The time appears to have passed for orations and those public meetings which once formed so essential a part of the ceremonies of the day. The Common Council used once to meet together on the Fourth, and, after listening to an oration and the reading of the Declaration of Independence, dine together at the City Hall. The Governor always was a guest on such occasions, and whatever "distinguished strangers" were in the City were invited to be present; but all these old customs have long since been abandoned, and, instead of orations, speeches, and dinners, we have now riots and barricades, and the hospitals are filled with the wounded men who have suffered from the unrestricted mobs who fill the streets. Unless we can keep the anniversary of our National Independence in a manner more becoming a civilized people, it would be much better that the celebration of the day should be abandoned.

RENEWAL OF THE RIOTS.—Last evening the difficulties of the night before broke out in a new place, lasted for hours, and the military were called out to assist the Police in dispersing the belligerent parties. On Centre-street, at the corner of Worth, a crowd of rowdies, to the number, perhaps, of 1,000, was assembled, and an equal number, or even more, at the Five Points. Pistols were fired, brick-bats thrown, inoffensive persons beaten, and nearly a dozen individuals more or less dangerously wounded. In the midst of the most intense excitement, Capt. LEONARD, the ex-official from the Second Ward, volunteered to walk through the empty space between the two barricaded parties, exposing himself to imminent danger from the fire of both, and everywhere addressed the crowd, not as an officer, but as a peace and order-loving private individual. He spoke to them in the name of the law, and with no reference whatsoever to the political discrepancies of the past few months. He was listened to with respect and attention, and, probably, by his judiciously-exerted influence, saved the lives of many who would have soon been engaged in deadly conflict.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.—Superintendent TALLMADGE issued an order to the Captains of the new Police, yesterday morning, directing them to shut up every rum-shop in the City, as one of the means of preserving the public peace. It was an eminently proper course to pursue, but, seeing that the law makes it the special duty of the Police to prevent the sale of liquor on Sunday, the order was issued at a very late hour. The Superintendent was himself around, in person, to see that the order was obeyed, and to make a note of all the delinquents who neglected their duty.

MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF NICARAGUA.—A meeting of the Officers of the Nicaraguan Army, and those who have taken an interest in the cause, was held at BURKWOOD'S Saloon, corner of Broadway and Worth-street, for the purpose of devising what means should be taken in order to relieve the sufferings of those who have returned to this City, destitute from the privations and sufferings encountered in Nicaragua. The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to seek out and relieve the necessitous: Capt. Isaiah Rynders, Col. George Wilkes, Capt. Francis B. O'Keefe, Capt. John Creighton, Capt. Charles Walters, Wm. M. Cooke, Esq., Wm. F. Brown, Esq., Elijah F. Purdy, Esq., Alderman Wm. Wilson, J. A. Vandyke, Esq., William Minor, Esq., Alexander C. Lawrence, Esq., Henry Wilson, Esq., John Orr.

Miss MARIA MITCHELL, the female astronomer, of Nantucket, will sail for Europe on the 23d inst., and remain a year or two abroad, in the prosecution of her scientific investigations.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—The Wilkesbarre *Union* of Wednesday says: "Just as we are going to press we learn that the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Excursion. Four men were instantly killed, two of whom have since died, and the others are not expected to survive. Further particulars we have not heard.

[illegible]

Hon. WILLIAM L. MARCY was found in his room today at about quite dead. He appeared to be in his usual good health this morning. We have not heard any cause assigned for the sudden death.

ALBANY, Sunday, July 5.

Governor MARCY's funeral will, it is expected, take place here on Wednesday, on which occasion there will be a grand military display. His remains will be brought down from Ballston to-morrow in charge of JOHN N. WILDER, Esq., and Mr. DEMAREST.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 5.

The news of Governor MARCY's death spread a gloom over the city.

Burning of a Woolen Mill at Alida, N. Y.

TROY, Saturday, July 4.

The woolen mill of the Troy Woolen Company, at Alida, was destroyed by fire this evening. The loss amounts to $40,000 or $50,000, and the insurance in the Manhattan, Etna, Hartford, Harvard and Washington Companies offices, to $20,000.

Fatal Affray in New Bedford, Mass.

NEW-BEDFORD, MASS., Sunday, July 5.

A man named DAVID MORTON, was fatally stabbed in this place last night when engaged in an affray with a Mr. CUMMINGHAM. The latter has been arrested.

About Walker and Nicaragua.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is notable that the comments of the English press on WALKER's capitulation reach here just as WALKER himself returns to the South to renew his preparations for Nicaragua. It may be taken for granted that the *precept* of the English people will not retard his movements; their *example* carries much more of practical force in the opposite direction. Whenever *they* covet a slice of the Eastern continent, *they take it*, and *once* ceremony, it becomes part and parcel of *British* India. This land-thieving weakness is probably inseparable from Anglo-Saxon nature. If so, it will hardly be confined to a single Continent.

The Isthmus of Nicaragua will be Americanized. The question admits of neither doubt nor delay. The commercial relations of the Atlantic and Pacific States demand the reopening of the transit, and there is no independent government in the State of Nicaragua, in the absence of WALKER, to authorize it, or to make it secure after it is open. The vice-regency of Costa Rica is the boldest usurpation. Her claim to the transit is still less valid. Neither will be recognized for a moment by our Government at Washington or by any other Power outside of Central America. The coquetting of the steamship interest, therefore, with the Costa Rican authorities, is simply ridiculous. The very instruments employed show the folly of the undertaking.

The present surroundings of the question are greatly in favor of WALKER's early return. His friends here *know* this to be so, and even the steamship people have been given to understand, *from Washington*, that some proper, independent Government must be restored to the State of Nicaragua, irrespective of the violent interference of any other Central American State, before the safety of American property on the Isthmus can be guaranteed. Everything that has happened on the Isthmus, since WALKER left it, is authentically known to his friends here as pointing to and every way favoring his prompt recall. They make no other condition than that he will reclaim his Presidency in the course of a few months; receiving the hearty welcome of the native population of the State.

WALKER will not want the means of returning to Nicaragua. He will find (if indeed he has not already found) the money *here*. The men await him in another quarter. The emigration to the Isthmus State from the Valley of the Mississippi, in number and material, will be all that he could desire. There will be no opposition from Washington. There can be none from London. It is he conviction of WALKER's friends that his return is about the only feasible solution of the Central American and Transit questions, that either Government can see through at present, especially of on the firm establishment of his rule *the transit should be reopened to the free competition of the commercial world*. This point is an important one, just now, in view of the rivalry of the various steamship interests. WALKER will return financially as well as politically independent of *all* these, though he may make it the interest of all—certainly of the best prepared of the number—to renew their intercourse at once with California through Nicaragua. There will be no oppressive tariffs levied on the trade or transit of the Isthmus.

The foregoing suggestions may or may not be taken as indirect information from WALKER's friends here. His purposes, his encouragements, and the attitude of our Government may all sound strange, after the very cool, not to say equivocal reception he met from the public press and people, if you please, of New-York. The exceptions were few, perhaps obscure, in the estimation of most newspapers readers. Yet, after all, they may have been significant. The practical business object of his presence in New-York at all events, or in Washington, is said to have been amply accomplished. The popular *éclat* which was withheld, and the unmerciful criticisms of that portion of the press which neither reflects the sympathies of the great Democracy, nor the opinions of the Administration, which were *not* withheld, are susceptible of explanation.

1. WALKER had annulled the Transit charter. Had he returned home in triumph, instead of returning under capitulation, this large interest in New-York had been implacable against him. They had lost their charter and the value of their shares, and to their superficial thinking WALKER is no better than a pirate or a freebooter. Their late President, VANDERBILT, to excuse his own delay in liquidating the concern, may have encouraged this feeling. Yet it is by no means certain that he entertains the same personal hostility himself. The fact, indeed, may be quite the reverse. He blames MORGAN for his treachery, not WALKER, who under the Presidency of Rivas, forfeited a charter, which, on the testimony or assurances of MORGAN and GARRISON, had violated all faith and withheld all dues from the old Government, and the armies of which were preparing to cut off all intercourse with the new. VANDERBILT may be a passionate man, but there is method in his madness. *He* made no war upon WALKER in New-York. His late visits to Washington were not wholly fruitless in point of practical information as to WALKER's true character and position.

2. WALKER came here as a Pro-Slavery man, or with that reputation. He is Southern-born and Southern trained. The extreme Abolition element was of course against him. This, of itself, would do him great good in other quarters. But the Republican press, being hostile to the extension of Slavery in any direction, without being in the offensive sense fanatical, suspect WALKER of the design of planting negro Slavery in Nicaragua, and now that they have him out of the country, very naturally desire to keep him out. They were therefore overjoying in their criticisms.

It would be useless to discuss the hard words affixed to WALKER, and expatiate on the personal impressions made by the man. Two are wholly inconsistent. If a [illegible] he certainly held his civil and military [illegible] for two long and eventful years, in a [illegible] ordinary way. If a [illegible] opportunity, the sullen looking [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Letter from General Henderson.

To the American People:

An English gentleman, by name C. F. HENDERSON, who has been associated with the most [illegible] portion of Gen. WALKER's campaign, [illegible] thought proper to place articles in possession of [illegible] for publication, derogatory to my character as a soldier and as a citizen. I wish to appeal to my personal friends, and the friends of that cause, glorious cause which I have been engaged in for the last twenty months, why General H. became my enemy.

When General H. arrived in Granada in October last, he brought with him letters of [illegible] to General WALKER from parties in the United States who felt a deep interest in the final success of the enterprise; and besides his letters, he brought many [illegible] of war that were much needed at that time in our camp. At the time of his arrival in Granada I was the senior Colonel in General WALKER's army, and had every reason to believe that Gen. WALKER regarded me highly as a soldier. Feeling [illegible] in appointing General H. to a superior command over myself, General WALKER sent for me and told me that, in a growing service like ours, it was necessary that irregular appointments should be made, and that it was necessary for him to [illegible] the estimation of my services, which the army had already proclaimed, stating that he would not appoint Hennessy over me without talking with me. He had to do so.

My reply was I did not come to Nicaragua for promotion, but for the good of the cause. I shall not become of after circumstances, speak with bitterness or unfairness of those who have spoken unjustly and unfairly of me. I think, as an intelligent [illegible] Government to back him, Gen. H. is a fine officer; but my opinion is that for a service like ours, requiring a rapid observation and instant decision, and ready resources, he is decidedly too slow. [illegible] first battle of St. George, fought with Paulding, Gen. H. and myself were good friends. Upon that occasion Gen. WALKER recalled Gen. H. from the seat of action, leaving me in command of the field, with orders to consult Col. J. P. Waters, and (if I thought I could take the Plain with a loss not exceeding [illegible] to do so; if not, to fall back on Rivas. After mature deliberation I fell back on Rivas, reported to General WALKER, and he approved my course. General H. was irritated at being superseded by a young and inexperienced officer. From that day a coolness existed between General H. and myself. I have since learned that he would secretly to injure my reputation as an officer, with General WALKER and other officers of our army. The first positive proof I had that General H. was my enemy, was the day on which I [illegible] dered to Captain DAVIS. In a conversation with General WALKER, he told me he never could forget the remark I had made. I replied to him I [illegible] a coolness in his treatment of me for some time, and asked him if he would tell me why it was. I [illegible] pested that he would never forget one remark I had made. I asked him what it was, and he said I had stated that I did everything in my power to [illegible] General H. at the first fight of St. George. I said: "General WALKER, did I say so?" He said, "No, but you told General H. so." I denied from any that, and replied to General WALKER:

That it was false and he himself did not believe it. I left his room and have not spoken to him since, nor do I desire to do so; because he condemned me without a hearing. And I will now ask any candid man if General H. was not guilty of unofficerlike conduct, if I had told him so, for and have him Court-Martialed, disgraced and sent out of the country. And again, when General H. in Aspinwall he gives for publication a [illegible] fight since the advent of General WALKER in the Republic of Nicaragua, the date, the number of troops, and by whom commanded, and out of 17 fights, he commends only one, viz: the fight of the 5th March on the Plains between Rivas and the Transit Road. He says: By the generalship of General RAVENSCROFT, this fight was called the "Jocote Race." To show the entire ignorance of General as regards his knowledge of my conduct there, the fight he fought at Jocote, but on the plains three miles from Jocote Ranch; and to show that he desired to injure me, he stated I had 135 men, and the enemy 100. The fact is I had 140, and the enemy, from the statement of the Commander-in-Chief of the allied forces, had 500 Costa Rican troops. Gen. H. was under the fire that was under my command that day, that I [illegible] my insurgents that the fight was lost. I made a retreat with a handful of broken down [illegible] thirty soldiers, reported to Gen. WALKER [illegible] my conduct on that occasion, than [illegible] may have rendered the army. Whatever [illegible] friends may say against me, the [illegible] witness that my acts were never [illegible] want of courage, or [illegible] or abuse my men! I [illegible] fast danger; they [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Columbia and the Lebanon.

[illegible] Debate in Parliament on the Bombardment of Greytown.

The French Elections—Success of the Government.

DISTURBANCES IN SPAIN.

Unsatisfactory Position of the Mexican Question.

COTTON DULL—BREADSTUFFS DULL.

Consols [illegible] 1-4.

The U. S. Mail Steamship Columbia, Capt. [illegible], from Liverpool about eleven o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, the 24th of June, arrived [illegible].

The [illegible] steamer Glasgow, from New York, arrived at Glasgow on the 20th of June.

The steamship Arabia arrived at Liverpool at [illegible] morning of Saturday, the 21st June—having been detained off the bar eight hours for want of water.

The screw-steamer Queen of the South was appointed to leave Southampton for New York the same day as the Columbia. During the passage of the Queen of the South from Bremen to Southampton, she came in collision with a coal brig and sunk her immediately. The steamer sustained no damage. One life was lost on board the brig.

The screw steamer City of Washington arrived at Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the night of June 23.

The French elections passed off quietly. In Paris the Opposition elected three of its candidates, viz.: Cavaignac, Carnot and Goudchaux.

The United States frigate Niagara had arrived in the Mersey, and the process of shipping the cable on board of her was to commence forthwith.

In the British Parliament the subject of a Cotton supply from India was under debate.

We have three days' later news from Europe, by the arrival of the new steamer Lebanon, bringing our files of the Paris papers up to the 23d of June.

The elections had closed in France. The laboring classes in Paris had exhibited much interest in the election, which was understood to have been favorable to the Government candidates. The results had not been definitely ascertained. The Mayors of municipalities, generally, had issued proclamations in support of the official candidates.

The electors of France numbered over ten million.

M. ARMAND JALLON, a lawyer, one of the two brothers authors of the General and Technical Dictionary of Legislation, of Doctrine, and of Jurisprudence, had died at Paris.

Great Britain.

In the House of Lords on Monday, the Lord Chancellor stated the opinion of the law officers of the Crown had not yet been taken in reference to the legality of the opium trade of India and China. The same gentleman also brought in eight bills in regard to law reform, the effect of which would be to consolidate into one statute all those branches of the criminal law relating to indictable offences.

Lord PANMURE, in reply to a question why a contract for the manufacture of several guns of large calibre had been entrusted to an American, stated that an American gentleman named EASTMAN had introduced an improvement into the manufacture of heavy pieces of ordnance, and had taken out a patent for it. The value of the improvement had been inquired into by a Select Committee at Woolwich, who had reported favorably, and induced the Government to enter into a contract with Mr. EASTMAN to supply the guns of large calibre; and as the invention was protected by a patent, the patentee had a right to execute his contract when he thought fit.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, the Oaths bill was so amended as to prevent Jews from holding any office whatever belonging to the Ecclesiastical Courts, or in other manner to wield influence in the affairs of the church.

On Tuesday, in the Lords, the long-pending Divorce bill was passed, by a vote of 46 to 25.

In the House of Commons Mr. J. B. SMITH moved the following resolution: "That in the opinion of this House, it is expedient that Parliament shall direct its immediate attention to the best mode of removing obstacles which impede the application of British capital and skill to the improvement of the productive power of India."

He followed up his resolution with a speech principally advocating the growth of Cotton in India. He stated that the province of Candeish alone was capable of growing more Cotton than was now produced by the United States, and that there was plenty of English capital available to promote its cultivation if a guarantee were given that proper facilities would be afforded by internal improvements and better government.

Mr. MANGLES opposed the motion as unnecessary, considering that India would supply all the cotton wanted if those who needed the cotton would only help themselves.

Several other members made remarks pro and con, when the debate was adjourned for a week.

The House of Commons was occupied with the contested election for Rochdale, which had developed some curious incidents. The petition against the sitting member declared that one of the most important witnesses had been bribed to depart for New-Orleans. This person, ABRAHAM ROTHWELL, being brought to the bar of the House, admitted that he had been offered £50 to go to America, but had thought [illegible].

The U. S. steam frigate Niagara, having completed her alterations, left Portsmouth on Saturday morning, the 20th, and arrived in the Mersey on the following Sunday afternoon. She came to an anchorage in the vicinity of Messrs. NEWALL's works, and would forthwith commence receiving the telegraph cable on board.

On the Wednesday before leaving Portsmouth, one of the crew of the Niagara, (name not mentioned,) fell into the hold of the ship, and was killed. His funeral, on the following day, was attended by the United States Vice-Consul, Mr. PAPPALARDO, a number of the ship's company, and a boat-load of seamen from the British flag-ship Victory, headed by the first lieutenant of that vessel.

The process of shipping the cable on board the Agamemnon, at Greenwich, was going briskly forward, and attracted large numbers of distinguished visitors. Up to Saturday, the 20th, ninety-eight miles of the cable had been taken on board.

The manufacture of the cable was nearly completed. Its total length was to be 2,500 miles.

Mr. JAMES CAMERON, late Director-General of the Royal British Bank—a swindling concern—who had fled from justice, had been arrested at Lausanne. Other parties had also been telegraphed to England. It was expected that all the Directors would be arrested in the course of a day or two.

An Educational Conference, under the Presidency of Prince ALBERT, commenced its sittings at London, on the 22d of June. The precise object of the gathering had not transpired, but considerable importance was attached to it.

A mutiny occurred on board the American ship [illegible] as she was about to sail from Liverpool for New-York. The crew, all colored men, took exception to the treatment they were receiving from the [illegible], and refused to work; whereupon some [illegible] were brought into play, but, fortunately, before the consequences became serious, police [illegible] quelled the riot, and the matter was referred over to the American Consul for adjustment. The [illegible] was furnished with a new crew, and proceeded to sea next day.

Great preparations were being made in London for the ceremony of distributing the new order of valor, by the Queen in person. The event was to take place in Hyde Park, on the 26th of June.

BOMBARDMENT OF GREYTOWN.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Friday, June 19.

Lord C. HAMILTON rose to ask what steps Her Majesty's Government had taken to obtain compensation for the British subjects residing at Greytown, when that town was bombarded in 1854; and if it would lay upon the table of the House copies of the communications that had taken place on the subject with the Government of the United States. He said [illegible] New-York formed a company called the [illegible] Company. This company obtained [illegible] a piece of [illegible] covered with [illegible] this piece of land, they were [illegible] large grants, [illegible] the first piece of land was granted. It appeared that the Government at Washington appointed a gentleman [illegible] at Greytown, and this gentleman was connected with the company. The consequence was, that he was continually provoking squabbles between the company and the local authorities, and he went so far on one occasion as to withdraw from the local authorities a person who had committed a murder. The authorities had no power to resist the encroachments of the company, and they resigned en masse, and requested the British Consul to carry on the government. The Americans then busied themselves with getting up cases of grievance. These were not submitted to arbitration, but the [illegible] of the Americans was taken, and claims of compensation were made for alleged injuries to American property. The local authorities could only remonstrate, and the American Consul said he had referred the matter to the Government at Washington. Nothing was heard of this reference till on the 12th July, 1854, an armed corvette arrived in front of this town, and the Captain sent a message to the authorities, that if they did not pay twenty-four thousand dollars within twenty-four hours, the town would be bombarded. The authorities drew up a protest, as did, also, the British Vice-Consul, and these protests were sent on board the corvette. Within the twenty-four hours, however, the corvette began to bombard the place, and continued so to do until they had fired 250 to 300 shells into this unresisting town. Not content with that, the Captain landed a body of men, who destroyed what remained of the town, and among other property, set fire to the residence of the English Vice-Consul, who had his flag flying at the time. This account was not from British residents only, but the French and the Italian residents drew up a similar account. In consequence of this outrage the whole population were driven to take shelter in the neighboring forest. This transaction took place three years ago. No attempt, as far as he could learn, had been made to offer any explanation, still less any compensation. He had told the House that a number of fictitious claims were made by the Americans, but that no attempt was made to submit them to arbitration. In the meantime a document had fallen into the hands of some of the parties, which showed that these claims were mere pretences. It was a letter written by Mr. WHITE, the agent of the Transit Company, addressed to the American representative at Greytown, as follows: "Captain HOLLINS (the officer in command of the corvette) leaves here next Monday. You will see from his instructions that much discretion is given to you, and it is to be hoped that it will be so exercised as not to show any mercy to the town or the people. If the scoundrels are soundly punished, we can take possession, and build it up a business place, put in your officers, transfer the jurisdiction, and you know the rest. It is of the last importance that the people of the town should be taught to fear us. Punishment will teach them, after which you must agree with them as to the organization of the Government." That was the statement, and he asked the noble lord if any steps had been taken to obtain compensation? One word in favor of the United States Government. He believed they were not originally cognizant of what was going to be carried on in their name, but they had involved themselves by not punishing the perpetrators of the outrage. Public opinion in the United States had strongly manifested itself against this outrage, which they had denounced as a violation of the law of nations.

Viscount PALMERSTON said he was bound to say that the transaction was one which must be characterized as a very violent and cruel proceeding. It was, however, authorized by the Government of the United States, though, whether they meant it to be carried out with such severity as took place, or whether the officer (who he believed, was a distinguished and honorable officer in the United States service) mistook his instructions, he could not say; but he was bound to state that the severity which was exercised reflected no credit on the Government which ordered or on the officer which executed it. [Hear, hear.] But the question which her Majesty's Government had to consider was the international law which bore upon the point. Now, it was an unquestionable principle of international law, that when one Government deemed it right to exercise acts of hostility against any part of the territory of another power, the subjects or citizens of a third power who might happen to be resident in the place so attacked had no claim whatever upon the Government which in the exercise of its natural rights committed those acts of hostility. When, for instance, it was deemed necessary by us to destroy the town of Sebastopol, although there might have been three Germans, Spaniards, Portuguese, or Americans, none of those parties had any ground whatever upon which to found a claim either upon the English or the French Governments, for compensation for the losses they might have sustained. Those who went to a foreign country must abide by the chances which might befall that country. If they had any claim at all, it must be upon the country in which they were; but they had certainly no claim upon the Government which thought it right to commit the acts of hostility. Her Majesty's Government had therefore been advised (and he thought rightly) that British subjects had no grounds upon which a claim could be made upon the Government of the United States for compensation for the injuries which they had suffered in that attack upon Greytown. They might think that that attack was not justified by the cause which was assigned for it; but we had no right, as an independent State, to judge of the motives which might have actuated another independent State to assert rights or to vindicate injuries which its citizens or subjects might have been supposed to have sustained. There was nothing, too, in the relation between Great Britain and Greytown which gave us an exceptional right to interfere. Greytown was a part of the Mosquito Territory, which was under our protectorship. That was a protectorship which carried with it an obligation to protect the country from conquest, but it did not give us a right to interfere in any disputes which might arise between that country and any other. There were two sorts of protectorships. There was one of the kind which we exercised over the Ionian Islands, where nothing was done except by the advice and counsel of a British Representative. In a case like that, where we were responsible for everything done, we were entitled to require redress for any injuries, and to vindicate any attack. Not so with regard to Greytown. Greytown was administered by a self-constituted and self elected municipality, consisting of Americans, Englishmen, Frenchmen, Italians, and Germans. They acted upon their own responsibility, and they must therefore be considered responsible, and not we, for any dispute in which they might be involved. Well, there was a dispute between two rival American Transit Companies, one of which was patronized by the self-constituted government, and the other by the government of the United States, and out of the rivalry of those two American companies arose the transactions to which the noble Lord had referred. Communications had undoubtedly passed between the British and American Governments, with a view to ascertain what the intentions of the American Government were, and they found that the American Government rested upon that principle of international law to which he (the noble Viscount) had adverted, their right, namely, to take those measures which in their judgment they deemed necessary, and they determined not to give any compensation even to their own citizens. He was not aware that any demand had been actually made by the subjects of the other powers, but it was known that they did not mean to give any compensation to the French, Germans, Spaniards, or persons of any other nation who were settled at Greytown at the time of the bombardment. Her Majesty's Government, acting therefore under the advice of those who were competent to give an opinion, and acting also in accordance with their own opinion of international law, were not prepared to insist upon compensation for those who were unfortunate enough to have suffered from the bombardment. The noble viscount then proceeded to appeal to Sir D. NORREYS not to press a motion which he had on the paper, with reference to the proceedings in committee of supply. It was the intention of the Government to divide the vote into three parts, which would enable them to adopt a better classification of the items. In future years they would endeavor to frame the estimates so as to obviate the difficulties which had arisen. If that was not found to succeed it would then be open to the house to consider whether they could not devise a plan more calculated to give facilities to gentlemen who might wish to make objections. At all events he trusted that they would not, without due deliberation, alter those forms of their proceedings, which were part and parcel of the system of conducting the business of the house. [Hear.]

Lord LOVAINE said the noble viscount might be right in the legal exposition he had given of this Greytown case; but it was the first time in the history of civilization that one nation should suddenly attack and destroy the property of another, with which it was at the time in a state of profound peace. At the time the attack was made on the house of the English Consul the British flag was flying, and the house was destroyed with the perfect knowledge that it was under the protection of that flag. (Hear, hear.) Certainly, the language of the government in this matter was very different from that they had held with reference to the Chinese dispute. (Hear, hear.) It was, however, a remarkable circumstance, that whenever a power with which we happened to have a quarrel was feeble, the government manifested plenty of intention to vindicate the national honor; but when the power was really one which we respected, somehow or other a very different course was adopted. (Hear.)

Mr. ROEBUCK could not help remembering the castigation to which he was subjected on a recent occasion by the noble lord for hinting that the noble lord's government had a tendency to bully the weak and to be subservient to the strong. But what did the noble lord say now. He had put forward a plea which in its very essence was a disgrace to the country. [Hear, hear.] Greytown, he said, was under the protection of England. But what did he mean by that word "protection?" He said that we were bound to protect Greytown against occupation or conquest by a foreign power, but that we ought to allow any foreign nation to bombard it and reduce it to ashes. [Cheers.] Greytown had been colonized under the protection of England. The people of this country, thinking that the protection of England was over them colonized that town; they went there because they fancied that they carried with them the name and the immunities of Englishmen. [Hear, hear.] Greytown, the noble lord said, was a part of the Mosquito Territory. On a late occasion we had asserted our right to protect the Indians of that Territory. We said that was a part of the honor of England, that if that was true of the Indians of Mosquito, how much more was it of the Englishmen [illegible] England was still more bound? [Cheers.] Surely, if ever there was a flagrant case in which we had been subservient to the strong, it was this. [Cheers.] The noble Lord said that the bombardment was a cruel proceeding. It was more—it was a cruel dereliction on the part of the American Government; but were we to allow our subjects to be ill-used, because the American Government was a strong power? [Cheers.] Suppose this had been done by China? [Loud cheers.] Suppose it had been done by Brazil, they would have had the noble lord rampant about the honor of the flag of England. [Cheers.] They would have had mouthings about the British flag and about the national dishonor from 12 o'clock in the day to 12 o'clock at night. [Cheers.] They had heard a great deal about the case of the lorcha in the Canton River; but why did they hear nothing about the British flag at Greytown? The British Consul protested against the proceedings; the British flag was flying; but the Consul's house was bombarded, and he was obliged to go out of the town on account of the danger to himself and his family. What he (Mr. ROEBUCK) wanted to see was the British Government not bullying the weak, but alike to all—just, honest, and merciful. [Cheers.]

Mr. BENTINCK thought they had heard a very remarkable statement from the noble lord. He trusted that the opinion they had heard from the noble lord in favor of non-intervention would often recur to him again. On the question of international law he would say nothing on the present occasion, although it seemed strange that the British flag should have been treated in the way described, and yet that there should be no means of demanding reparation.—[Hear, hear.] He could not but think that the line of conduct which had of late been adopted towards the American Government was much more likely to lead to hostilities than to avert them. [Hear, hear.] He believed that the degradations to which this country on numerous occasions had submitted, were due to our dependence upon America for the raw material of one of our principal manufactures. There was no use blinking the matter; there was a large party in that House who said to every Minister, "If you go to war with America, we will turn you out." The consequence was that things would go on until at last the United States would be guilty of some outrage so gross that the spirit of the country would be roused, and they would be forced into that war which they sought so much to avert by untimely and improper conciliation. [Hear.]

The Attorney General said that if under the international law reparation could have been demanded of America for the losses sustained by British subjects at Greytown, he should have pressed upon her Majesty's Government to take that course. The contrary opinion had been come to unwillingly, and with reluctance by the law advisers of the crown; but the French Government had equally with that of her Majesty abstained from pressing a demand for satisfaction which they could not legally maintain. With regard to the treatment of the questions which arose from time to time between this country and the United States, he differed entirely with the Hon. gentleman who had just sat down. The American Government had had reason to complain again and again of the strong manner in which the law of this country and the principles of international law had been enforced against America; and unquestionably the Hon. gentleman could not find a single example in which a claim which he could legally advance against the American Government had been given up. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the case of Greytown, he might instance the case of Copenhagen, and of other cities, in which this principle was admitted by all jurists, that the citizens of a foreign power who happened to be in a state of war must take the chances to which that state was liable. (Hear, hear.) In the case of Greytown, it was clear that compensation could not be demanded.

Mr. DISRAELI said the reason the case of Greytown had not sooner been brought under the notice of Parliament was, the great struggle in which we had recently been engaged, and which of itself demanded all our energies. If he had any doubt of the great expediency of his noble friend's motion, that doubt would have been entirely removed by the remarks they had just heard from the First Minister, which appeared to him, to say the least of it, very unsatisfactory and unsound. If those remarks, moreover, indicated the spirit in which our relations with the United States were for the future to be managed, he did not think the prospect was one of which the country had any reason to be proud. [Cheers.] He (Mr. DISRAELI) would not be so arrogant as to dispute with the learned attorney the principles of international law, but he could not help remarking that both he and the noble lord had expressly alluded to the international law of Europe, and had said nothing about its application to America. [Hear, hear.] The precedents of Sebastopol and Copenhagen had been cited to justify this infamous and ineffable outrage. But those were two fortified towns, whereas Greytown was a defenceless place. [Hear.] He had always understood that it was illegal to bombard unarmed towns; and certainly the two cases cited could not justify the making of a foray of this kind. [Hear, hear.] He (Mr. DISRAELI) could not believe that the House would accept for a moment the hair-splitting distinction of the noble lord between an inert and active protectorship; nor could he accept the reference which had been made to France. In the first place, France had no protectorship over the Mosquito territory, and we had; and secondly, France had made a demand for reparation. [Cheers.] The right honorable gentleman then read a passage from a very temperately worded memorial which had been sent by the British inhabitants at Greytown to Lord CLARENDON, describing the outrage. Could an appeal more temperate have been made to the house? (Hear, hear.) He had no doubt that the United States viewed with dissatisfaction and disgust the proceeding taken by this government. If the government felt that they could not interfere in a case of this kind, why did they not state in a distinct dispatch what were their real views? It was at least a shabby way of getting rid of the difficulty. But he denied that the English and the French claimants were placed in the same category; and the Foreign Secretary refused to make a representation on the subject, because the French Secretary of State had received an unfavorable reply from the United States.

Lord J. RUSSELL said they had before them a proceeding which the American Government had avowed. That being so, it only remained to the home Government to ascertain from the law officers of the Crown what satisfaction could be obtained for the injury committed. It did not appear, from the law of nations, how the Government of this country could proceed to make a demand of redress, especially after reviewing from their law officers an opinion that they were not entitled to redress. They could only entertain the opinion, along with the whole civilized world, that some explanation ought to have been given. [Hear, hear.] With regard to the case of the Vice Consul's house, he thought the bombardment was most unjustifiable.

In the case of China our conduct had been so vicious, and so totally wanting in justice, that he hoped it would never be exhibited again by this country. [Hear, hear.] He should be glad to see the appointment of a Committee to consider the estimates. At present they were quite at sea, through the number of amendments proposed.

Sir D. NORREYS confessed that he had arrived at the same conclusion. He thought the Greytown business was the most disgraceful in the annals of our diplomacy. But he complained of bringing forward subjects of such importance in the midst of the estimates. He would, therefore, introduce a motion on the subject. The question of the bombardment of Greytown then dropped, and the Hon. member proceeded with his motion as follows:

France.

The election of members of the new corps Legislatif came of throughout France, on Sunday and Monday, the 21st and 22d of June, and so far as intelligence is received all passed off quietly. The split in the Democratic Opposition in Paris continued until the end. The general result would not be ascertained for several days, but there was little doubt the Government had swept the provinces.

The returns from Paris are conflicting. According to most accounts the Government had elected seven and the Opposition three of their candidates—the latter being M. CARNOT, GOUDCHAUX and CAVAIGNAC. A dispatch to the Times, however, says that CAVAIGNAC did not receive an absolute majority, and a new election would take place in his district. The total vote of Paris was about 110,000 for the Government and 96,000 for the Opposition.

The question of the oath remained in suspense, but it was considered certain that CAVAIGNAC and CARNOT would refuse to take it but would probably repeat the protest they made in 1852.

The Belgian Minister at Constantinople had received his passports, on account of certain intrigues in the elections of the municipalities, in which he is said to have participated.

The grain crops were in magnificent condition, and it was believed that the grape disease had disappeared. A very large vintage was anticipated.

From Galignani's Messenger, June 23.

The first day's voting for the general elections of Paris passed over yesterday with the greatest tranquility. The impropriety of abstention has appeared to be fully recognized, as throughout the several circumscriptions the attendance was considerable. The polling-places were opened at eight, but very few persons presented themselves before nine, the weather being anything but favorable, and rain continuing to fall throughout all the early part of the day. In the more populous districts, workmen, who during the week had not had time to procure their cards as electors, flocked to the different mairies to go through that formality, and thence went to the sections indicated to them. In the capital it may be calculated that more than half of the electors inscribed have voted on the first day. The general impression appears to be that the Government candidates will be all elected. The polling will be resumed this morning at eight, and terminate definitively at four in the afternoon.

The Moniteur says: "The Plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia and Turkey met yesterday at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to proceed to the signing of the treaty which regulates the tracing of the Turco-Russian frontier in Bessarabia, in conformity with the Protocol of the 6th January last, and at the same time regulates the question of the Isle of Serpents and that of the Delta of the Danube."

The Moniteur announces as follows the conclusion of the treaty between Russia and France already made known by electric telegraph:

"The new treaty of commerce and navigation which has been for some time under negotiation at St. Petersburg, was signed on the 14th of this month by the Count de Morny, French Plenipotentiary, and Prince Gortschakoff, Russian Plenipotentiary. This treaty, which is destined to replace that of 1846, and the carrying out of which will coincide with the application of liberal reforms inaugurated by the new customs tariff of Russia, contains for the advantage of French subjects, trade and navigation stipulations which cannot fail to extend largely the exchanges which are already made between the two countries. Of this number are those which suppress the extra duties heretofore imposed in Russia on arrivals from Marseilles and other parts of the Mediterranean, and on goods put on board French vessels in foreign ports. Another advantage, consecrated by the new treaty, consists in the privilege given to French subjects to acquire real property in Russia without losing their quality of foreigners, and in being treated like Russians as regards imposts and taxes of all kinds. Lastly, a special clause assures henceforth a legal guarantee to the marks of French manufactures, and lays down the principle of a convention on literary and artistic property.

Spain.

Madrid Journals of June 15 report that at Santago disturbances to the cry of "Long live Charles the Sixth" had taken place, but no details are given. Republican proclamation had again been circulated in the capital, but they produced little effect.

The Spanish Senate continues the discussion of the project of law on Parliamentary reform. The Cortes, awaiting the projects of law on public instruction and on the press, which were daily expected, continued the discussion of the law on the high roads.

Telegraphic reports say that the Government is apprehensive of popular commotions at Barcelona and has consequently adopted military precaution to anticipate or suppress the same.

More troops had been sent off to Havana.

The position of the Mexican question was still believed to be very unsatisfactory, and no nearer to an adjustment.

A telegraphic dispatch from Madrid on the 20th of June, says:

Spain is determined to make herself respected by Mexico.

Spain has opened telegraphic conferences with Portugal.

Belgium.

It appears from rumors in diplomatic circles that the misunderstanding between Belgium and Turkey was brought about by the forcible complaints made by the Ottoman Envoy under instructions from his Government, of the conduct of M. BLONDEL, the Belgian Envoy at Constantinople, in connection with the Danubian principalities question; and it is stated that the Porte has sent M. BLONDEL his passports.

Denmark.

It is notified in the London Gazette that the Danish Government has officially dignified its intention to release English ships immediately and entirely from the observance of the provisional regulations existing at Elsinore, relative to the Sound dues.

Portugal.

Lisbon dates are to the 15th June. The United States frigate Constellation was at anchor in the Tagus.

The House of Deputies has passed a bill making liberal provision for the expenses of the forthcoming marriage of the King, and fixing the new Queen's dowry at £12,000 per annum.

Austria.

Letters from Vienna contain glowing accounts of the military celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Austrian Military Order of Maria Theresa. The proceedings were very brilliant, and passed off with great éclat.

Russia.

A severe hurricane had occurred at Archangel, doing much damage to vessels from the interior. Loss in goods estimated at 100,000 silver roubles.

Sardinia.

The report of a contemplated marriage between the King of Sardinia and the Princess SIDONIE is formally contradicted at the Saxon capital.

In the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies the Ministry had been interrogated regarding the mission of Cavalier BONCOMPAGNI to the Pope during his stay at Bologna.

An interesting debate took place on the subject, in the course of which Count CAVOUR declared the mission had no political character, but was simply one of courtesy. The explanation was generally regarded as satisfactory, although exception was taken by some to such courtesy.

An interesting debate had taken place in the Turin Chambers, on the increase of the Sardinian Army. The War Party confess, openly, that they support the Government in augmenting the army during peace, because Sardinia must be ready for the war of Italian independence against Austria.

The Cape of Good Hope.

Late intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope indicates that the proposition to construct a harbor of refuge at Table Bay will be carried out. The estimated expense is one million sterling.

Miscellaneous Items.

In the Spanish Senate on the 18th, the discussion of the bill for effecting certain reforms on the Constitution was resumed, and Count DE GUENDELAIN proposed an amendment to the effect that Spaniards who were subjects of another power, should not be allowed to become Senators, but at the request of the Minister of Grace and Justice he withdrew it. The debate was again adjourned. The Chamber of Deputies had commenced the discussion of the bill on public instruction, presented by the Government. M. TRONIO, in a long speech, insisted on the necessity of imparting to public instruction a strongly religious character, and of placing the control of it in the hands of the clergy.

A letter from Bucharest of the 9th, in the Etoile du Danube, says:—"The Government journal publishes a decree of Prince CAIMACAN, blaming the electors who may give to the deputies elected what are called here 'written powers'—that is, a document setting forth the wishes of the nation. Mr. SPENCE, Minister of the United States at Constantinople, arrived in our capital a short time ago. He of course immediately paid a visit to the Caimacan, but ten days passed away and without the latter returning it. The American was offended, especially as he knew the Caimacan was accustomed to pay frequent visits to the East Austrian Colonel, and sent one of his legation to demand explanations; but that gentleman presented himself several times at the palace, without being received. Two evenings back, at Sir H. BULWER's weekly reception, the Caimacan, finding himself near Mr. SPENCE, extended him the hand, but Mr. SPENCE declined to receive it. The Caimacan then said that he had excuses to make to Mr. SPENCE, and the latter replied, 'You have indeed, sir!' and turned his back on him. The day after the Caimacan paid a visit to the American Minister."

The Zeit, of Berlin, states that the following are some of the claims put forward by the Hungarian Protestants: The reëstablishment of the laws which guarantee their religious liberty; the right of choosing the administrative body governing their ecclesiastical and educational institutions; the privilege of organizing their own ecclesiastical tribunals and consistories; of founding schools, of appointing masters to the same, and of regulating the course of education to be pursued therein; the right of invoking synods without Imperial authorization, of printing religious and educational writings, without the same being subjected to governmental scrutiny. These claims form the subject of repeated interviews at Laxenburg between the Emperor and the Minister of Public Worship and of the Interior.

Intelligence from Berlin states that the 18th of January next has been definitely fixed on for the nuptials of the Princess Royal of England and Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM. Originally, the Prince's own birthday, Oct. 18, was selected, and subsequently that of the Princess, Nov. 21, when she will have completed her seventeenth year; but at present, the 18th January remains officially appointed.

BERNE, 19th.—The Government of Neufchatel has published a notice, stating that sixty-six persons implicated in the affair of September are permitted to return home, and take part in public affairs.

The Nord of Brussels, in again alluding to the disagreement which has for some time past existed between the Sublime Porte and M. BLONDEL VAN CUELEBROECK, the Belgian Minister at Constantinople, states that it learns on good authority that that Diplomatist has been sent his passports from the Ottoman Government, and has had orders from the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs to proceed to Athens, to which Court he is also accredited. Mr. JOORIS, Secretary of the Legation, remains at Constantinople as Chargé d'Affaires.

A letter from Rome of the 13th says:—"Collisions have during the last few days taken place between the soldiers of the French 20th and 40th regiments and the Pontifical riflemen, in different parts of the City, and especially in the Piazza della Chiesa Nuova, the Via Lungara, the Piazza San Carlo, and the Catinari. The soldiers fought each other with their swords. The evening before last upward of 200 Pontifical riflemen assembled near the French Academy, and a number of French soldiers went there; but no collision took place. About the same time a rifleman disarmed a French soldier, and pursued him with his drawn sword. Five Frenchmen have been wounded, but not seriously; five Italians have also, it is said, been injured, but nothing is said as to the nature of their hurts. The French authorities have taken measures for preventing a renewal of the conflict. Some disturbance has also taken place at Civita Vecchia, between the French troops and the Roman gendarmes, [illegible].

The Abeille du Nord of St. Petersburg [illegible] advantages of a communication [illegible] a railway crossing Siberia [illegible] and which, in the opinion of that journal, [illegible] constructed sooner or later. It points out the [illegible] such a communication in a commercial point of view, as it would bring to Europe by the Russian railways the commerce of Central Asia, China and Japan. The Euphrates line and that of Suez, says this journal, are only useful to England, and the Panama route does not offer the advantages to be expected from a railway in Siberia. It adds that no want of security need be feared in Russia, as may be the case on the Euphrates and Suez lines.

Advices from Marseilles state that 100,000 hectolitres of grain, three-fourth of it wheat, have arrived at that port during Wednesday and Thursday. This arrival led to a fall in prices, and this decline was considered certain to increase, in consequence of the favorable accounts which have been received of the crops in Algeria.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 24.

The sales of COTTON for the three days amounted to 21,000 bales, including 5,000 bales in equal proportions to speculators and exporters. The market was quiet, but the quotations, advised per Niagara, were firmly maintained. The Manchester market was firm and tending upward.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Magnificent weather for the crops imparted general dullness to the BREADSTUFFS market. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report FLOUR very dull, but nominally unaltered. Western Canal, 31s. 6d.@33s. WHEAT dull and tending downward. CORN neglected and 6d. lower. Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report a decline of 1s. 6d. in Mixed. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co.'s quotations are: Red WHEAT, 8s. 3d.@9s. 6d.; White, 9s. 6d.@10s. Mixed CORN, 37s. 6d.@38s.; White, 39s. 6d.@41s.; Yellow, 38s.@38s. 6d.

Liverpool Provision Market.

PROVISIONS—Pork neglected. Beef and Bacon quiet. Lard in better request at 69s.@80s. 6d.

Liverpool Produce Market.

PRODUCE—Tallow slightly higher. Resin dull at 4s. 4d. for common. Sugar quiet. Ashes dull. Tea steady.

London Money Market.

The market was quiet and the demand was slacking. Nothing was known as to the reduction of the rate of discount in Paris, but it was believed that the Bank of France would take the step at its next meeting of Directors. CONSOLS steady at 93¼@93⅜ for account. Prime bills were being discounted a little under the Bank rate.

London Produce Market.

[NEWSPAPER ACCOUNT.]

SUGAR—Dull and again 1s. lower. COFFEE—Brisk at extreme prices. TEA in good demand. RICE, dull. TALLOW, steady. LINSEED OIL, 40s. 6d.

Terrible Conflagration in Cincinnati.

From the Commercial, July 3.

Our city was visited last night by another terrible and destructive conflagration, one which alarmed the whole community. Since the organization of the steam fire department, such things have been so rare in our city that the people were led to hope we were fully provided against a serious damage by fire; but the conflagration last night presented sufficient proof that no force, however powerful, can be entirely relied upon.

It was about 8¾ o'clock when the alarm was sounded. Fire was discovered in the steam-furniture factory of JOHNSON, MEADER & Co., on the northwest corner of Smith and Front streets. The factory was one of the largest establishments of the kind in the country. The main building, which stood on the corner, was eight stories high, including basement. North of this was a small open space, and adjoining that the original factory building, a brick six stories in height. Between these two buildings were the steam works, built outside of the establishment for safety, and in the rear of them, two large frame workshops. Leading to the engine-room, from every story of each of the work-shops, were troughs used to convey chips and shavings to the furnace for consumption. A lad passing along the street at the hour named, discovered the shavings about the furnace to be on fire, and immediately gave the alarm.

The Mechanics' Hall, a large brick tavern, on the southeast corner of Front and Smith streets, took fire at the same time, but the firemen saved it. The south wall of the building in which the fire originated, giving way, drove the firemen from Front-street, and threw such a flood of heat upon the main building of RESOR's stove works as to set it on fire. In the meantime a strong wind from the northeast had fiercely driven the flames, which had progressed northward to an alley, westward into the lumber-yard of JOHNSON, MEADER & Co. The aspect of the conflagration was then fearful, making its way with rapid strides westward and southwardly, and it was feared that it was entirely beyond the control of the Fire Department. It was at once determined to abandon RESOR's stove-works to destruction. Two streams of water were placed opposite on Smith street, to prevent the fire from spreading in that direction, and the rest of the force of the Department were concentrated as soon as possible in the lumber-yard, over which the flames were making rapid strides. At about 11 o'clock the fire was checked in that direction. RESOR's establishment was then burning fiercely, and there was danger of the fire in that quarter spreading to BUCHANAN's coal-yard, but two or three streams of water, taken from the lumber-yard, effectually protected it and some stables in the rear. At midnight all danger was over, but the firemen were compelled to remain and labor until near daylight.

The buildings destroyed occupied an area of several acres. They embraced two of the largest manufacturing establishments of our city, and their destruction has thrown between two and three hundred workmen out of employment. The conflagration attracted thousands to that part of the city. Smith street was crowded from the fire up to Fourth street for two or three hours, and the streets in the vicinity of the fire, and every available point of observation, were crowded with people. Many citizens were active in aiding the firemen, among whom we cannot forbear mentioning MILES GREENWOOD, who rendered efficient service. A small lot of furniture was saved from JOHNSON, MEADER & Co.'s factory, and a lot of valuable patterns were rescued from RESOR's moulding-room. This is all the property saved from the two establishments.

The conflagration brilliantly illuminated the city and the surrounding hills for several hours, gilding turret and tower, shedding a golden light into every thoroughfare, and paling the beams of a full moon. Located on the bank of the river, it brought into view a charming prospective westwardly. From that point the valley of the river affords a view between the hills as far westward as the eye can reach. This whole distance was illuminated, and the rare scene of beauty was enjoyed by many.

LOSS, INSURANCE, ETC.

JOHNSON, MEADER & Co's building was situated on the northwest corner of Front and Smith streets, and the main building was 49 feet front by 148 feet deep—including the basement, eight stories high. Loss over and above insurance, estimated at $100,000. Insurance $34,000, in the following offices:

City Insurance Company, Cincinnati	$6,000
Fireman's Insurance Company, Cincinnati	3,000
Merchants and Manufacturers, Cincinnati	4,000
Commercial, Cincinnati	2,000
Eagle, Cincinnati	3,000
Washington, Cincinnati	2,500
Cincinnati, Cincinnati	2,500
Central, Cincinnati	1,000
North Western, New York	2,000
Home Insurance Company, New York	2,500
London and Liverpool	5,000
Fireman's Insurance Company, South Carolina	2,500
Total	$34,000

Adjoining the main building, on the north, was another, 25 by 100, six stories high. The two lower stories were used for the manufacture of bedsteads; in the rooms were fifteen lathes, and other valuable machinery. The four upper stories were for the manufacture of chairs.

Another building, running north of the above, in the rear, was 25 by 80, two stories high, used for the manufacture of kitchen safes. This connected with another building, belonging to E. MUDGE, occupied by J., M. & Co., 25 by 50, two stories high, for the manufacture of walnut and cherry bedsteads. Between the above two buildings was a frame, lately erected, 25 by 100, two stories, used for stowing away chairs, and shipping department.

From the second floor of the shipping department, chairs to the amount of $1,500 were saved, and out of the bedstead factory, stock to the amount of $300. From the lumber yard, adjoining, out of $30,000 worth of lumber, $10,000 worth was saved. The most valuable portion of the lumber, the walnut and cherry, was destroyed.

When RESOR & Co.'s buildings were situated on the southwest corner of Front and Smith-streets. The main building was five stories high, 125 feet on Smith, and was used as a stove warehouse. The entire width of the buildings were all connected, and consisted of a boiler-yard, casting-room three stories high, and moulding-floor of one story. These were all covered with tin roof, but were not proof against the devouring element, so powerfully did it rage. The roof was scattered like chaff before the wind. The following is the estimated loss:

Buildings	$35,000	Stock	$5,000
Machinery	6,000		
Patterns	10,000	Total	$75,000

It will thus be seen their estimated loss is $75,000. This is as near as at present can be ascertained. The insurance is as follows:

Franklin Insurance Co., Philadelphia	$4,000
Merchants' & Manufacturers', Cincinnati	5,000

RESOR & Co. employed in the neighborhood of two hundred hands. There was comparatively very little saved from the general destruction—a few costly patterns, and two entire stoves were about the sum total. The heat was so intense that the plates now in the ruins will be of little if any account.

Movement of United States Troops.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 2.

Yesterday the steamer Peter Tellon landed at Jefferson Barracks three companies, band, and a detachment of Company A, Fifth Infantry, in command of Brevet Colonel C. A. WAITE, with the following commissioned officers:

Brevet Colonel WM. CHAPMAN, Captain E. B. MARCY.

Lieutenants—GARDNER, ABRAM A. CHAMBERS, C. J. SMITH, W. W. BURNS.

These troops, we presume, are from the New-Orleans Barracks, and will form part of the force to be sent against the Mormons [illegible] destined for that service.

Two days since two companies [illegible] Infantry arrived at the [illegible] per steamer L. M. Kennett, [illegible]

Captain C. C. SIBLEY, Commanding [illegible]

Brevet Major N. B. ROSSELL, [illegible]

First Lieutenants—B. WINGATE, W. [illegible]

Second Lieutenants—ROBERT C. HILL, [illegible]

Medical Staff—Assistant-Surgeon, A. J. [illegible]

Nearly the whole Regiment, therefore, [illegible] concentrated near this City. The remaining [illegible] panies, we believe, are still in garrison in the [illegible].

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FINE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS, FOR MEN AND BOYS. ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, between Grand and Canal sts., invite the attention of [illegible] to their VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING. A. M. & CO. Have on hand, at all times, by [illegible] from their MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT, one of the LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENTS [illegible]. They manufacture all their CLOTHING, which enables them to mark their goods AS LOW as any other establishment in the City can sell the same quality; also, to guarantee every garment to be WELL MADE, in every respect. A. M. & CO. is the only firm in the clothing business that adheres strictly to the ONE-PRICE SYSTEM. No deviation can in any instance be made from MARKED PRICES. BOYS' CLOTHING of all kinds, adapted to all ages, from [illegible]. ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway. ALFRED MUNROE, WM. D. ABBATT, M. G. RATHBUN.

REMOVAL. I. M. SINGER & CO. have removed their Sewing Machine business to their new, white, marble-front building, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st. In buying such an article as a sewing machine the [illegible] to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and see [illegible] satisfaction and profit; while they who buy [illegible] cheaper and inferior machines in the market [illegible] suffer disappointment, vexation and loss. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

REMOVAL. BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED to their new warehouse corner of Broadway and [illegible]. NEW-YORK, July 1, 1857.

SPRATT'S PATENT SELF-SEALING CANS FOR preserving all kinds of fruit and vegetables, [illegible] or any other preservative property, are the only [illegible] and safe cans in use. All orders, by post or [illegible] forwarded to any part of the City free of [illegible]. WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors, No. [illegible] st., near Beekman.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleaning, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies try it. Sold everywhere.

REMOVAL—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every kind of bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IN BUYING such an article as a sewing machine the [illegible] to buy the best. They who purchase SINGER'S machines always get what they want, and see them with satisfaction and profit; while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines in the market only [illegible] suffer disappointment, vexation and loss. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES, are unquestionably the admiration of the [illegible] and the envy of the croakers and imitators. The Dye is the very best in present use, and his wigs the very counterfeits of the human head over seen. For sale and the Dye applied at No. 6 Astor House.

OLD STAND CORNER OF JOHN AND NASSAU STREETS.—N. E. COLLINS & CO. are selling off [illegible] Summer clothing at very low prices. Business [illegible] suits, &c. N. E. COLLINS & CO., corner John and Nassau sts.

MARRIED.

DICKSON—EMERSON.—In this City, on Thursday, July 2, by Rev. H. H. Blair, at the residence of the bride's brother, JAMES DICKSON to Miss REBECCA EMERSON, all of this City.

DIED.

TAYLOR.—In this City, on the 5th day of 7th month, July, in her 38th year, JANE, wife of Isaac Taylor. Her friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on 3d day, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. [illegible] row-st., near 6th-st.

DANFORTH.—In this City, on Saturday, July 4, ANNA RICHMOND, wife of James B. Danforth, in the [illegible] of her age.

TIMBERLAKE.—In this City, on Saturday morning, July 4, after a lingering illness, LEWIS TIMBERLAKE, in the 50th year of his age.

CORBETT.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 5, after a short and severe illness, HENRIETTA D. CORBETT, wife of Sidney Corbett, and daughter of Shepard De Voe. Notice of funeral will be given hereafter.

NEEFUS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 3, CORNELIUS NEEFUS, Jr., aged 30 years. The relatives and friends, and of his brothers, Peter W. and Augustus, and the members of Engine Co. No. [illegible], and the Brooklyn Department of Exempt Firemen, and of Lexington Chapter, O. U. A., are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. [illegible] Gold-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, July 6, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

WOODRUFF.—At his residence, [illegible], on Sunday evening, July 5, ABRAM WOODRUFF, in the 66th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, on Tuesday evening, at 11 o'clock.

WATSON'S TEN-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES.

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ON SALE AT No. 440 BROADWAY. WATSON, WOOSTER & CO.

BUY DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS and save 25 per cent. Excellent ivory-handled table knives, $[illegible] per dozen. Excellent ivory-handled dessert knives, $[illegible] per dozen. At E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.'S, Corner of Broadway and Broome-st., Manufacturers of FINE TABLE CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, CUT-GLASS WARE, &c., &c., and DECORATORS OF FRENCH PORCELAIN. Strangers and visitors to the City are cordially invited to visit our establishment, where they can view the whole of the above operations on the premises.

JOHN A. GRAY, NO. 95½ BROADWAY, and Nos. 16 and 18 JACOB-ST., can COMPOSE, STEREOTYPE, PRINT, RULE and BIND ANYTHING REQUIRED, at the SHORTEST NOTICE, and in the very BEST STYLE. His facilities are the MOST EXTENSIVE in the City.

PHELAN'S BILLIARD TABLES. Salesrooms, Nos. [illegible] Broadway. Entrance in [illegible]. Manufactory, No. [illegible] Ann-st.

WIGS! HAIR-DYE!! WIGS!!! BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability, fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous Dye. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, [illegible].

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW-YORK, JULY [illegible]. THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED that the price of board at this Hotel has not been advanced, but is, as it has been heretofore, $2 50 per diem. TREADWELL, WHITCOMB & CO.

ELECTROTYPING AND ELECTRO-PLATING.—A large assortment of BATTERIES AND OTHER MATERIALS used in the above arts; also, SOLUTIONS FOR DEPOSITING ALL THE METALS AND THEIR ALLOYS. For sale by [illegible], No. [illegible] Canal-st., near [illegible].

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE LEBANON.

The Debate in Parliament on the Bombardment of Greytown.

Consols 92 1-4.

We have three days' later news from Europe, by the arrival of the new steamer *Lebanon*, bringing us files of the Paris papers up to the 23d of June.

The elections had closed in France. The laboring classes in Paris had exhibited much interest in the election, which was understood to have been favorable to the Government candidates. The results had not been definitely ascertained. The Mayors of municipalities, generally, had issued proclamations in support of the official candidates.

The electors of France numbered over ten millions.

M. ARSÈNE JAZIER, a lawyer, one of the two brothers authors of the *General and Technical Dictionary of Legislation, of Doctrine, and of Jurisprudence*, had died at Paris.

The Belgian Minister at Constantinople had received his passports, on account of certain intrigues in the elections of the municipalities, in which he is said to have participated.

The House of Commons was occupied with the contested election for Rochdale, which had developed some curious incidents. The petition against the sitting member declared that one of the most important witnesses had been bribed to depart for New Orleans. This person, ABRAHAM ROTHWELL, being called to the bar of the House, admitted that he had been offered £50 to go to America, but had thought the man a fool to ask.

The workmen employed by the Transatlantic Telegraph Company had commenced at Woolwich, on the 19th of June, the submersion of the cable. Thirty-one miles of it had been placed on board the British ship-of-war *Agamemnon*.

The manufacture of the cable was nearly completed. Its total length was to be 2,550 miles.

Mr. HOUSE JAMES GARDNER, late Director-General of the Royal British Bank—a swindling concern—who had fled from justice, had been arrested at Lausanne. Other arrests had also been telegraphed to England. It was expected that all the Directors would be arrested in the course of a day or two.

The Spanish Senate continues the discussion of the project of law on Parliamentary reform. The Cortes, awaiting the projects of law on public instruction and on the press, which were daily expected, continued the discussion of the law on the high roads.

A telegraphic dispatch from Madrid on the 30th of June, says:

Spain is determined to make herself respected by Mexico.

Spain has opened telegraphic conferences with Portugal.

The Bombardment of Greytown.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Friday, June 19.

Lord C. HAMILTON rose to ask what steps Her Majesty's Government had taken to obtain compensation for the British subjects residing at Greytown when that town was bombarded in 1854; and if it would lay upon the table of the House copies of the communications that had taken place on the subject with the Government of the United States. He said some persons in New-York formed a company called the Transit Company. This company obtained on certain terms a piece of land, which speedily became covered with buildings. Not content with this piece of land, they were constantly asking for large grants, though they refused to fulfill the conditions on which the first piece of land was granted. It appeared that the Government at Washington appointed a gentleman to represent them at Greytown, and this gentleman was connected with the company. The consequence was, that he was continually promoting disputes between the company and the local authorities; and he went so far on one occasion as to withdraw from the local authorities a person who had committed a murder. The authorities had no power to resist the encroachments of the company, and they resigned en masse, and requested the British Consul to carry on the government. The Americans then busied themselves with getting up cases of grievance. These were not submitted to arbitration, but the fleet chief of the American was taken, and sums of compensation were made for alleged injuries to American property. The local authorities could only remonstrate, and the American Consul said he had referred the matter to the Government at Washington. Nothing was heard of this reference till on the 12th July, 1854, an armed corvette arrived in front of this town, and the Captain sent a message to the authorities, that if they did not pay twenty-four thousand dollars within twenty-four hours, the town would be bombarded. The authorities drew up a protest, as did, also, the British Vice-Consul, and these protests were sent on board the corvette. Within the twenty-four hours, however, the corvette began to bombard the place, and continued so to do until they had fired 350 to 300 shells into this unresisting town. Not content with that, the Captain landed a body of men, who destroyed what remained of the town, and among other property, set fire to the residence of the English Vice-Consul, who had his flag flying at the time. This account was not from British residents only, but the French and the Italian residents drew up a similar account. In consequence of this outrage the whole population were driven to take shelter in the neighboring forest. This transaction took place three years ago. No attempt, as far as he could learn, had been made to offer any explanation, still less any compensation. He had told the House that a number of fictitious claims were made by the Americans, but that no attempt was made to submit them to arbitration. In the meantime a document had fallen into the hands of some of the parties, which showed that these claims were mere pretences. It was a letter written by Mr. WEBTER, the agent of the Transit Company, addressed to the American representative at Greytown, as follows: "Captain HOLLINS (the officer in command of the corvette) leaves here next Monday. You will see from his instructions that much discretion is given to you, and it is to be hoped that it will be so exercised as not to show any mercy to the town or the people. If the scoundrels are soundly punished, we can take possession, and build it up a business place, put in your officer, transfer the jurisdiction, and you know the rest. It is of the last importance that the people of the town should be taught to fear us. Punishment will teach them, after which you meet agree with them as to the organization of the Government." That was the statement, and he asked the noble lord if any steps had been taken to obtain compensation? One word in favor of the United States Government. He believed they were not originally cognizant of what was going to be carried on in their name, but they had involved themselves by not punishing the perpetrators of the outrage. Public opinion in the United States had strongly manifested itself against this outrage, which they had denounced as a violation of the law of nations.

Viscount PALMERSTON said he was bound to say it was the transaction was one which must be characterized as a very violent and cruel proceeding. It was, however, authorized by the Government of the United States, though, whether they meant it to be carried out with such severity as took place, or whether the officer (who he believed was a distinguished and honorable officer in the United States service) mistook his instructions, he could not say, but he was bound to state that the severity which was exercised reflected no credit on the Government which ordered or on the officer which executed it. (Hear, hear.) But the question which her Majesty's Government had to consider was the international law which bore upon the point. Now, it was an unquestionable principle of international law, that when one Government decided it right to exercise acts of hostility against any part of the territory of another power, the subjects or citizens of a third power who might happen to be resident in the place so attacked had no claim whatever upon the Government which in the exercise of its natural rights committed those acts of hostility. When, for instance, it was deemed necessary by us to destroy the town of Sebastopol, although there might have been three Germans, Spaniards, Portuguese, or Americans, none of these parties had any ground whatever upon which to found a claim either upon the English or the French Governments, for compensation for the losses they might have sustained. These who went to a foreign country must abide by the chances which might befall that country. If they had any claim at all, it must be upon the country in which they were; but they had certainly no claim upon the Government which thought it right to commit the acts of hostility. Her Majesty's Government had therefore been advised (and he thought rightly) that British subjects had no grounds upon which a claim could be made upon the Government of the United States for compensation for the injuries which they had suffered in that attack upon Greytown. They might think that that attack was not justified by the cause which was assigned for it; but we had no right, as an independent State, to judge of the motives which might have actuated another independent State to assert rights for to vindicate injuries which its citizens or subjects might have been supposed to have sustained. There was nothing, too, in the relation between Great Britain and Greytown which gave us an exceptional right to interfere. Greytown was a part of the Mosquito Territory, which was under our protectorship. That was a protectorship which carried with it an obligation to protect the country from conquest, but it did not give us a right to interfere in any dispute which might arise between that country and any other. There were two sorts of protectorships. The one was of the kind which we exercised over the Ionian Islands, where nothing was done except by the advice and consent of a British Representative. In a case like that, where we were responsible for everything done, we were entitled to require redress for any injuries, and to vindicate any attack. Not so with regard to Greytown. Greytown was administered by a self-constituted and self-elected municipality, consisting of Americans, Englishmen, Frenchmen, Italians, and Germans. They acted on their own responsibility, and they must therefore be considered responsible, and not we, for any dispute in which they might be involved. Well, there was a dispute between two rival American Transit Companies, one of which was patronized by the constituted government, and the other by the government of the United States, and out of the rivalry of those two American companies arose the unfortunate time to which the noble Lord had referred. Communications had undoubtedly passed between the British and American Governments, with a view to ascertain what the intentions of the American Government were, and they found that the American Government rested upon that principle of international law to which he (the noble Viscount) had adverted, their right, namely, to take those measures which in their judgment they deemed necessary, and they determined not to give any compensation even to their own citizens. He was not aware that any demand had been actually made by the subjects of the other powers, but it was known that they did not mean to give any compensation to the Frenchmen, Germans, Spaniards, or persons of any other nation who were settled at Greytown at the time of the bombardment. Her Majesty's Government, acting therefore under the advice of those who were competent to give an opinion, and acting also in accordance with their conclusions of international law, were not prepared to insist upon compensation for those who were unfortunate enough to have suffered from the bombardment. The noble viscount then proceeded to appeal to Sir D. NORMAN not to press a motion which he had on the paper, with reference to the proceedings in committee of supply. It was the intention of the Government to divide the vote into three parts, which would enable them to adopt a better classification of the items. In future years they would endeavor to frame the estimates so as to obviate the difficulties which had arisen. If that was not found to succeed it would then be open to the house to consider whether they could not devise a plan more calculated to give facilities to gentlemen who might wish to make objections. At all events he trusted that they would not, without due deliberation, alter those forms of their proceedings, which were part and parcel of the system of conducting the business of the house. (Hear.)

Lord LOVAINE said the noble viscount might be right in the legal exposition he had given of this Greytown case; but it was the first time in the history of civilization that one nation should suddenly attack and destroy the property of another, with which it was at the time in a state of profound peace. At the time the attack was made on the house of the English Consul the British flag was flying, and the house was destroyed with the perfect knowledge that it was under the protection of that flag. (Hear, hear.) Certainly, the language of the government in this matter was very different from that they had held with reference to the Chinese dispute. (Hear, hear.) It was, however, a remarkable circumstance, that wherever a power with which we happened to have a quarrel was feeble, the government manifested plenty of intention to vindicate the national honor; but when the power was really one which we respected, somehow or other a very different course was adopted. (Hear.)

Mr. ROEBUCK could not help remembering the castigation to which he was subjected on a recent occasion by the noble lord for hinting that the noble lord's government had a tendency to bully the weak and to be subservient to the strong. But what did the noble lord say now. He had put forward a plea which in its very essence was a disgrace to the country. [Hear, hear.] Greytown, he said, was under the protection of England. But what did he mean by that word "protection?" He said that we were bound to protect Greytown against occupation or conquest by a foreign power, but that we ought to allow any foreign nation to bombard it and reduce it to ashes. [Cheers.] Greytown had been colonized under the protection of England. The people of this country, thinking that the protection of England was over them colonized that town; they went there because they fancied that they carried with them the name and the immunities of Englishmen. [Hear, hear.] Greytown, the noble lord said, was a part of the Mosquito Territory. On a late occasion we had asserted our right to protect the Indians of that Territory. We said that was a part of the honor of England, and, if that was true of the Indians of Mosquito, how much more true was it of the Englishmen who went into that Territory thinking that the aegis of England was still over them? [Cheers.] Surely, if ever there was a flagrant case in which we had been subservient to the strong, it was this. [Cheers.] The noble Lord said that the bombardment was a cruel proceeding. It was more—it was a cruel dishonesty on the part of the American Government; but were we to allow our subjects to be ill-used, because the American Government was a strong power? [Cheers.] Suppose this had been done by China? [Loud cheers.] Suppose it had been done by Brazil, they would have had the noble lord rampant about the honor of the flag of England. [Cheers.] They would have mouthings about the British army and about the national dishonor from 12 o'clock in the day to 12 o'clock at night. [Cheers.] They had heard a great deal about the case of the lorcha in the Canton River; but why did they hear nothing about the British flag at Greytown? The British Consul protested against the proceedings; the British flag was flying; but the Consul's house was bombarded, and he was obliged to go out of the town on account of the danger to himself and his family. What he (Mr. ROEBUCK) wanted to see was the British Government not bullying the weak, but alike to all—just, honest, and manerful. [Cheers.]

Mr. DISRAELI thought they had heard a very remarkable statement from the noble lord. He trusted that the opinion they had heard from the noble lord in favor of non-intervention would often recur to him again. On the question of international law he would say nothing on the present occasion, although it seemed strange that the British flag should have been treated in the way described, and yet that there should be no means of demanding reparation.—[Hear, hear.] He could not but think that the line of conduct which had of late been adopted towards the American Government was much more likely to lead to hostilities than to avert them. [Hear, hear.] He believed that the degradations to which this country on numerous occasions had submitted, were due to our dependence upon America for the raw material of one of our principal manufactures. There was no use blinking the matter; there was a large party in that House who said to every Minister, "If you go to war with America, we will turn you out." The consequence was that things would go on until at last the United States would be guilty of some outrage so gross that the spirit of the country would be roused, and they would be forced into that war which they sought so much to avert by untimely and improper conciliation. [Hear]

The Attorney-General said that if under the international law reparation could have been demanded of America for the losses sustained by British subjects at Greytown, he should have pressed upon her Majesty's Government to take that course. The contrary opinion had been come to unwillingly, and with reluctance by the law advisers of the crown; but the French Government had equally with that of her Majesty abstained from pressing a demand for satisfaction which they could not legally maintain. With regard to the treatment of the questions which arose from time to time between this country and the United States, he differed entirely with the Hon. gentleman who had just sat down. The American Government had had reason to complain again and again of the strong manner in which the law of this country and the principles of international law had been enforced against America; and unquestionably the Hon. gentleman could not find a single example in which a claim which he could legally advance against the American Government has been given up. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the case of Greytown, he might instance the case of Copenhagen, and of other cities, in which this principle was admitted by all jurists, that the citizens of a foreign power who happened to be in a state of war must take the chances to which that state was liable. (Hear, hear.) In the case of Greytown, it was clear that compensation could not be demanded.

Mr. DISRAELI said the reason the case of Greytown had not sooner been brought under the notice of Parliament was, the great struggle in which we had recently been engaged, and which of itself demanded all our energies. If he had any doubt of the great expediency of his noble friend's motion, that doubt would have been entirely removed by the remarks they had just heard from the First Minister, which appeared to him, to say the least of it, very unsatisfactory and unsound. If those remarks, moreover, indicated the spirit in which our relations with the United States were for the future to be managed, he did not think the prospect was one of which the country had any reason to be proud. [Cheers.] He (Mr. DISRAELI) would not be so arrogant as to dispute with the learned attorney the principles of international law, but he could not help remarking that both he and the noble lord had expressly alluded to the international law of Europe, and had said nothing about its application to America. [Hear, hear.] The precedents of Sebastopol and Copenhagen had been cited to justify this inhumane and ineffable outrage. But those were two fortified towns, whereas Greytown was a defenceless place. [Hear.] He had always understood that it was illegal to bombard unarmed towns; and certainly the two cases cited could not justify the making of a foray of this kind. [Hear, hear.] He (Mr. DISRAELI) could not believe that the House would accept for a moment the hair-splitting distinction of the noble lord between an inert and active protectorship; nor could he accept the reference which had been made to France. In the first place, France had no protectorship over the Mosquito territory, and we had; and secondly, France had made a demand for reparation. [Cheers.] The right honorable gentleman then read a passage from a very temperately worded memorial which had been sent by the British inhabitants at Greytown to Lord CLARENDON, describing the outrage. Could an appeal more temperate have been made to the house? (Hear, hear.) He had no doubt that the United States viewed with dissatisfaction and disgust the proceeding taken by this government. If the government felt that they could not interfere in a case of this kind, why did they not state in a distinct dispatch what were their real views? It was at least a shabby way of getting rid of the difficulty. But he denied that the English and the French claimants were placed in the same category; and the Foreign Secretary refused to make a representation on the subject, because the French Secretary of State had received an unfavorable reply from the United States.

Lord J. RUSSELL said they had before them a proceeding which the American Government had avowed. That being so, it only remained to the home Government to ascertain from the law officers of the Crown what satisfaction could be obtained for the injury committed. It did not appear, from the language of notices, how the Government of this country could proceed to make a demand of redress, especially after receiving from their law officers an opinion that they were not entitled to redress. They could only enter into the opinion, along with the whole civilized world, that some explanation ought to have been given. [Hear, hear.] With regard to the case of the Vice Consul, he thought the bombardment was

In the case of China our conduct had been so vicious and so totally unwarrantable in our free, that he hoped it would not be imitated again by this country. [Hear, hear.] [illegible] to see the appointment of a Committee to consider the estimates. At present they were [illegible] the number of amendments [illegible]

Sir D. NORMAN said he had arrived at the same conclusion. The subject of the Greytown business was the most disgraceful in the annals of our diplomacy. But he could not [illegible] forward subjects of such importance [illegible] of the estimates. He would, therefore, [illegible] a motion on the subject. The question of the [illegible] of Greytown then dropped, and the noble member proceeded with his motion as follows:

Affairs in France.

From Galignani's Messenger, June 22.

The first day's voting for the general elections of Paris passed over yesterday with the greatest tranquillity. The impropriety of abstention has appeared to be fully recognized, as throughout the several circumscriptions the attendance was considerable. The polling-places were opened at eight, but very few persons presented themselves before nine, the weather being anything but favorable, and rain continuing to fall throughout all the early part of the day. In the more populous districts, workmen, who during the week had not had time to procure their cards as electors, flocked to the different mairies to go through that formality, and thence went to the sections indicated to them. In the capital it may be calculated that more than half of the electors inscribed have voted on the first day. The general impression appears to be that the Government candidates will be all elected. The polling will be resumed this morning at eight, and terminate definitively at four in the afternoon.

The *Moniteur* says: "The Plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia and Turkey met yesterday at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to proceed to the signing of the treaty which consecrated the fixing of the Turco-Russian frontiers in Bessarabia, in conformity with the Protocol of the 9th January last, and at the same time regulates the question of the Isle of Serpents and that of the Delta of the Danube."

The *Moniteur* announces as follows the conclusion of the treaty between Russia and France already made known by electric telegraph:

"The new treaty of commerce and navigation which has been for some time under negotiation at St. Petersburg, was signed on the 14th of this month by the Count de Morny, French Plenipotentiary, and Prince Gortschakoff, Russian Plenipotentiary. This treaty, which is destined to replace that of 1846, and the carrying out of which will coincide with the application of liberal reforms inaugurated by the new customs tariff of Russia, contains for the advantage of French subjects, trade and navigation stipulations which cannot fail to extend largely the exchanges which are already made between the two countries. Of this number are those which suppress the extra duties heretofore imposed in Russia on arrivals from Marseilles and other parts of the Mediterranean, and on goods put on board French vessels in foreign ports. Another advantage, consecrated by the new treaty, consists in the privilege given to French subjects to acquire real property in Russia without losing their quality of foreigners, and in being treated like Russians as regards imposts and taxes of all kinds. Lastly, a special clause assures henceforth a legal guarantee to the marks of French manufactures, and lays down the principle of a convention on literary and artistic property.

Miscellaneous Items.

In the Spanish Senate on the 18th, the discussion of the bill for effecting certain reforms on the Constitution was resumed, and Count DE GUENDELAIN proposed an amendment to the effect that Spaniards who were subjects of another power, should not be allowed to become Senators, but at the request of the Minister of Grace and Justice he withdrew it. The debate was again adjourned. The Chamber of Deputies had commenced the discussion of the bill on public instruction, presented by the Government. M. TAPIOSO, in a long speech, insisted on the necessity of imparting to public instruction a strongly religious character, and of placing the control of it in the hands of the clergy.

A letter from Bucharest of the 9th, in the *Etoile du Danube*, says:—"The Government journal publishes a decree of Prince CAIMACAN, blessing the electors who may give to the deputies elected what are called here 'written powers'—that is, a document setting forth the wishes of the nation. Mr. SYNEOS, Minister of the United States at Constantinople, arrived in our capital a short time ago. He of course immediately paid a visit to the Caimacan, but ten days passed away and without the latter returning it. The American was offended, especially as he knew the Caimacan was accustomed to pay frequent visits to the East Austrian Colonel, and sent one of his legation to demand explanations; but that gentleman presented himself several times at the palace, without being received. Two evenings back, at Sir H. BULWER's weekly reception, the Caimacan, finding himself near Mr. SYNEOS, extended him the hand, but Mr. SYNEOS declined to receive it. The Caimacan then said that he had excuses to make to Mr. SYNEOS, and the latter replied, 'You have indeed, sir!' and turned his back on him. The day after the Caimacan paid a visit to the American Minister."

The *Zeit*, of Berlin, states that the following are some of the claims put forward by the Hungarian Protestants: The reestablishment of the laws which guarantee their religious liberty; the right of choosing the administrative body governing their ecclesiastical and educational institutions; the privilege of organizing their own ecclesiastical tribunals and consistories; of founding schools, of appointing masters to the same, and of regulating the course of education to be pursued therein; the right of invoking synods without Imperial authorization, of printing religious and educational writings, without the same being subjected to governmental scrutiny. These claims form the subject of repeated interviews at Laxenburg between the Emperor and the Minister of Public Worship and of the Interior.

Intelligence from Berlin states that the 18th of January next has been definitely fixed on for the nuptials of the Princess Royal of England and Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM. Originally, the Prince's own birthday, Oct. 18, was selected, and subsequently that of the Princess, Nov. 21, when she will have completed her seventeenth year; but at present, the 18th January remains officially appointed.

BASLE, 19th.—The Government of Neufchatel has published a notice, stating that sixty-six persons implicated in the affair of September are permitted to return home, and take part in public affairs.

The *Nord* of Brussels, in again alluding to the disagreement which has for some time past existed between the Sublime Porte and M. BLOMDEL VAN CUELEBROECK, the Belgian Minister at Constantinople, states that it learns on good authority that that Diplomatist has been sent his passports from the Ottoman Government, and has had orders from the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs to proceed to Athens, to which Court he is also accredited. Mr. JOOSTS, Secretary of the Legation, remains at Constantinople as *Charge d'Affaires*.

A letter from Rome of the 13th says:—"Collisions have during the last few days taken place between the soldiers of the French 25th and 40th regiments and the Pontifical riflemen, in different parts of the City, and especially in the Piazza della Chiesa Nuova, the Via Longara, the Piazza San Carlo, and the Catinari. The soldiers fought each other with their swords. The evening before last upward of 200 Pontifical riflemen assembled near the French Academy, and a number of French soldiers went there; but no collision took place. About the same time a rifleman disarmed a French soldier, and pursued him with his drawn sword. Five Frenchmen have been wounded, but not seriously; five Italians have also, it is said, been injured, but nothing is said as to the nature of their hurts. The French authorities have taken measures for preventing a renewal of the conflict. Some disturbance has also taken place at Civita Vecchia, between the French troops and the Roman gendarmes, but we have not the details.

The *Abeille du Nord* of St. Petersburg, discusses the advantages of a communication round the world by a railway, crossing Siberia in the direction of Irkutsk, and which, in the opinion of that journal, will be constructed sooner or later. It points out the utility of such a communication in a commercial point of view, as it would bring to Europe by the Russian railways the commerce of Central Asia, China, and Japan. The Euphrates line and that of Suez, says this journal, are only useful to England, and the Panama route does not offer the advantages to be expected from a railway in Siberia. It adds that no want of security need be feared in Russia, as may be the case on the Euphrates and Suez lines.

Advices from Marseilles state that 100,000 hectolitres of grain, three-fourth of it wheat, have arrived at that port during Wednesday and Thursday. This arrival led to a fall in prices, and this decline was considered certain to increase, in consequence of the favorable accounts which have been received of the crops in Algeria.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Saturday, June 20, 2 o'clock.—Consols for account, 92¾.

PARIS BOURSE, Monday, June 22, 2 o'clock.—The market has been very firm, with an upward tendency. Threes were in demand, at from 68f. 65c. to 68f. 75c.; Mobilier improved from 1,185f. to 1,195f.; Lyons, 1,[illegible] 50c. to 1,800f.; and Austrian, 640f. 50c. to 642f. 50c. The rate of change quoted on Saturday, for Southern, from 72¾ 50c. to 72¾. A telegraphic dispatch has been published by the sub-prefect of Pau, announcing that the treaty has been signed with the Southern Railway Company for the Pyrenean lines.

In London, on the 20th of June, the English funds were firm: Consolidated, 92¼@92¾ on time, and 92¾ for cash; New 3 ¾ cents, 95.

The closing prices on the Paris Bourse were:

For 3 ¾ cents, 68 c. 65 c.

For the 4½ cents, 91 cents.

The people were very well satisfied with the elections with the operations of the Bourse.

It was rumored that the Bank of France was about to resume the sale of the metal in a few days.

Native SUGAR was quoted at 70 reals; Hatti COFFEE at 2f. 60c.@2f. 70c., and Mocha at 2f. 60c.@2f. 70c.

Terrible Conflagration in Cincinnati.

From the Commercial, July 3.

Our city was visited last night by another terrible and destructive conflagration, one which alarmed the whole community. Since the organization of the steam fire department, such things have been so rare in our city that the people were led to hope we were fully provided against a serious damage by fire; but the conflagration last night presented sufficient proof that no force, however powerful, can be entirely relied upon.

It was about 8¼ o'clock when the alarm was sounded. Fire was discovered in the steam furniture factory of JOHNSON, MEADER & Co., on the northwest corner of Smith and Front streets. The factory was one of the largest establishments of the kind in the country. The main building, which stood on the corner, was eight stories high, including basement. North of this was a small open space, and adjoining that the original factory building, a brick six stories in height. Between these two buildings were the steam works, built outside of the establishment for safety, and in the rear of these, two large frame workshops. Leading to the engine-room, from every story of the work-shops, were tubes, for conveying the chips and shavings to the furnace for consumption. A lad passing along the street at the hour named, discovered the shavings about the furnace to be on fire, and immediately gave the alarm.

The Mechanics' Hall, a large brick tavern, on the southeast corner of Front and Smith streets, took fire at the same time, but the firemen saved it. The south wall of the building in which the fire originated, giving way, drove the firemen from Front-street, and threw such a flood of heat upon the main building of RESON's stove works as to set it on fire. In the meantime a strong wind from the northeast had fiercely driven the flames, which had progressed northward to an alley, westward into the lumber-yard of JOHNSON, MEADER & Co. The aspect of the conflagration was then fearful, making its way with rapid strides westward and southwardly, and it was feared that it was entirely beyond the control of the Fire Department. It was at once determined to remove Reason's stove-works to destruction. Two streams of water were placed opposite on Smith-street, to prevent the fire from spreading in that direction, and the rest of the force of the Department were concentrated as soon as possible in the lumber-yard, over which the flames were making rapid strides. At about 11 o'clock the fire was checked in that direction. Reason's establishment was then burning fiercely, and there was danger of the fire in that quarter spreading to BUCHANAN's coal-yard, but two or three streams of water, taken from the lumber-yard, effectually protected it and some stables in the rear. At midnight all danger was over, but the firemen were compelled to remain and labor until near daylight.

The buildings destroyed occupied an area of several acres. They embraced two of the largest manufacturing establishments of our city, and their destruction has thrown between two and three hundred workmen out of employment. The conflagration attracted thousands to that part of the city. Smith street was crowded from the fire up to Fourth street for two or three hours, and the streets in the vicinity of the fire, and every available point of observation, were crowded with people. Many citizens were active in aiding the firemen, among whom we cannot forbear mentioning Mayor GEORGE SHEPARD, who rendered efficient service. A small lot of furniture was saved from JOHNSON, MEADER & Co.'s factory, and a lot of valuable patterns were rescued from REASON's moulding-room. This is all the property saved from the two establishments.

The conflagration brilliantly illuminated the city and the surrounding hills for several hours, gilding turret and tower, shedding a golden light into every thoroughfare, and paling the beams of a full moon. Located on the bank of the river, it brought into view a charming prospective westwardly. From that point the valley of the river affords a view between the hills as far westward as the eye can reach. This whole distance was illuminated, and the rare scene of beauty was enjoyed by many.

LOSS, INSURANCE, ETC.

JOHNSON, MEADER & Co.'s building was situated on the northwest corner of Front and Smith streets, and the main building was 42 feet front by 148 feet deep—including the basement, eight stories high. Loss over and above insurance, estimated at $100,000. Insurance $34,000, in the following offices:

City Insurance Company, Cincinnati	$3,000
Fireman's Insurance Company, Cincinnati	3,000
Merchants and Manufacturers, Cincinnati	4,000
Commercial, Cincinnati	2,000
Eagle, Cincinnati	3,000
Washington, Cincinnati	2,500
Cincinnati, Cincinnati	2,500
Central, Cincinnati	1,000
North Western, New York	3,000
Home Insurance Company, New York	3,500
London and Liverpool	5,000
Fireman's Insurance Company, South Carolina	2,500
Total	$34,000

Adjoining the main building, on the north, was another, 25 by 100, six stories high. The two lower stories were used for the manufacture of bedsteads; in the rooms were fifteen lathes, and other valuable machinery. The four upper stories were for the manufacture of chairs.

Another building, running north of the above, in the rear, was 25 by 80, two stories high, used for the manufacture of kitchen safes. This connected with another building, belonging to E. MEDER, occupied by J., M. & Co., 35 by 50, two stories high, for the manufacture of walnut and cherry bedsteads. Between the above two buildings was a frame, lately erected, 25 by 100, two stories, used for stowing away chairs, and shipping department.

From the second floor of the shipping department, chairs to the amount of $1,500 were saved, and out of the bedstead factory, stock to the amount of $300. From the lumber yard, adjoining, out of $30,000 worth of lumber, $10,000 worth was saved. The most valuable portion of the lumber, the walnut and cherry, was destroyed.

WILSON, REEB Co.'s buildings were situated on the southwest corner of Front and Smith-streets. The main building was five stories high, 185 feet on Smith, and was used as a stove warehouse. The entire width of the buildings were all connected, and consisted of a boiler-yard, casting-room three stories high, and molding-floor of one story. These were all covered with tin roof, but were not proof against the devouring element, so powerfully did it rage. The roof was scattered like chaff before the wind. The following is the estimated loss:

Buildings	$35,000	Stock	28,000
Machinery	6,000		
Patterns	10,000	Total	$76,000

It will thus be seen their estimated loss is $76,000. This is as near as at present can be ascertained. The insurance is as follows:

Franklin Insurance Co., Philadelphia	$4,000
Merchants' & Manufacturers', Cincinnati	5,000

REEB & Co. employed in the neighborhood of two hundred hands. There was comparatively very little saved from the general destruction—a few costly patterns, and two entire stoves were about the sum total. The heat was so intense that the plates now in the ruins will be of little if any account.

THE RETURNED FILLIBUSTERERS.

Letter from Com. Paulding, of the Wabash, to the Secretary of the Navy.

Com. PAULDING, of the *Wabash*, has addressed the following letter to Secretary TOUCEY:—

FLAG SHIP WABASH, QUARANTINE, New-York, June 25, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I arrived here to-day in the *Wabash*, after a passage of ten days from Aspinwall, with 120 men, 12 women, and 5 children, who, under the orders of the Department of the 16th ultimo, were conveyed from San Juan del Norte to Aspinwall, in the *Cyane*, where they arrived on the evening of the 16th instant, as communicated in my letter by the *Illinois*. The United States Mail Steamship Company's agent refused to receive the sick and wounded on any terms. He also refused to take any of the well to New-York, and charged for a passage to New-Orleans $40 for adults and $20 for children.

I could, perhaps, have landed them at New-Orleans in a day or two less than at New-York; but then a doubt existed whether I could obtain a supply of anthracite coal as well as water; and the surgeon of the fleet, as will be seen by a letter herewith inclosed, recommended a northern climate for the sick and wounded. Of these there are about 70—about one-half of the whole number on board—a majority of whom have been subjected to the greatest degree of human suffering. For these, and the rest who have been less unfortunate, every thing has been done that humanity suggested. When received they were in a state of extreme destitution. Besides what they had suffered from the want of food, they were without necessary clothing, and shockingly infested with vermin. When placed upon our gun deck the sickening effluvia from wounds and ulcers alarmed me for the health of the ship; but this, as well as the condition of the sufferers, has been gradually improved by the unremitted labor of our medical officers, who have earned a claim to my highest praise, and the approbation of the Department, by their professional skill and devotion to the sufferers.

I shall direct all who are well enough to be landed at once. Many of the sick and wounded are totally helpless. If they are not received at the hospital at quarantine, I request the Department to inform me what is to be done with them. We can do nothing with them on board, and the most urgent reason demands that they should be removed.

The number of our countrymen yet in Central America, and who have been ordered out of the country, is estimated at 300 or 400. If it is the purpose of the Government to receive and transport them from Aspinwall and San Juan del Norte, I would respectfully suggest that one of the steamships, fitted out for the express purpose, would perform the service better, and leave the navy to fill the more important demands of the Government.

It has been imperatively necessary to issue some Government clothing and stores to our passengers.

One of the passengers, PHILIP R. THOMPSON, late an officer in the United States Army, and more recently a Colonel under General WALKER, died on board the Wabash on the morning of the 24th inst.

I perform no agreeable duty in speaking of Capt. ERSKINE, of H. B. M. ship *Orion*, who, for a long time had been the senior officer on the coast of Central America. He was at San Juan del Norte when LOCKRIDGE's men retreated to that place, and the duties devolving upon him were in a great degree embarrassing. It became necessary not only to give protection to our misguided countrymen, but also to reconcile the interests of contending parties belonging to the United States and to Costa Rica, which were blended in a manner not always to be comprehended nor disposed of by an ordinary standard.

Captain ERSKINE has, with much courtesy and frankness, explained to me the course pursued by him, and which seems to have given satisfaction to all parties concerned.

Subsequently, guided by the dictates of humanity, he sent LOCKRIDGE's men to Aspinwall in the *Tartar* and *Cossack*, and it is known to the Department that those in the first named ship were conveyed under his orders to New Orleans.

On the arrival of the *Tartar* at Aspinwall from New-Orleans, he again offered the services of that ship to bring from San Juan any men I might wish to send for. With suitable acknowledgments, I declined the offer, having a few days previously dispatched the *Opinac* on this service, under the orders of the Department.

The official and personal intercourse I have had with Captain ERSKINE has been such as to justify an appreciation of his honorable character, corresponding, as it does, with his just and humane course of proceeding in discharging his onerous and painful duties at San Juan del Norte; and I would respectfully present to the Department whether duties so well and faithfully performed by a foreign officer, under circumstances of so much difficulty, may not claim our acknowledgment.

It has been ascribed to Captain ERSKINE, by the public prints and otherwise, that he had an agency in the capture of the steamers on Lake Nicaragua, and other proceedings on the river. This Captain ERSKINE has heard, and has assured me, upon his honor, to be totally untrue.

Trusting that the course I have pursued will meet with the approbation of the Department, I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. PAULDING,
Commanding Home Squadron.

Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy.

Captain Davis' Instructions.

The *National Intelligencer* says: "Since the repudiation of Capt. DAVIS' instructions by the Department the public has become curious to know what was contained in the letter from Commodore MERVINE and quoted by Captain DAVIS in his official dispatch. The following is all of that letter which refers to WALKER and Nicaragua":

U. S. FLAG SHIP INDEPENDENCE, BAY OF PANAMA, Jan. 13, 1857.

SIR: You will prepare the U. S. ship *St. Mary's*, under your command, for sea with all practicable dispatch, and when ready proceed to San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, where the presence of a man-of-war is necessary in consequence of the unsettled state of public affairs.

The precarious and straitened condition of the forces under Gen. WALKER may induce him to attempt depredations upon American citizens in that State, which you will prevent and restrain.

In the event of the expulsion of WALKER and his forces from Nicaragua by the allied armies, and his departure to adjacent territory in Central America for the purpose of hostile and aggressive operations, you will take such further measures with the force under your command as circumstances shall require for the adequate protection of American citizens.

A Proposition for the Public Health.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Those who are acquainted with our Dispensary system, and the operations of the visiting physicians attached to them, are aware that in their visits from house to house they frequently meet pools of filth and garbage, to say nothing of other breeders of disease and fatness of epidemics, stored away from basement to attic, arising from imperfect drainage, or the indolence of the tenants, which to a great degree neutralizes their efforts to relieve the sick. They find tenant-houses that are saturated with poisonous miasms from these causes, so that occupants in almost every room are prostrate with disease ingendered thereby. Small-pox, scarlet and other fevers have free course with their victims, and go out from these pest-houses to infect the neighborhood. The physician may prescribe palliatives, but he is powerless to remove the original cause. That is may be seen we do not overstate this danger, we give a short extract from a late report of a visiting physician to one of the Dispensaries, whose left hand covers the princely mansions of the rich, while the right embraces a district filled with these tenements. He had before specified to the Board particular locations as nuisances. Referring to the epidemic which threatened the City last season, he says:

"It is a source of sincere thankfulness that under the dispensations of Providence we were not subjected to the desolating influence of the pestilence which threatened our city during the last summer and autumn; had the infection been transported to particular localities in our district, the extent of suffering and loss of life would have been immeasurable. In these localities the negative bodies, necessary to the propagation of the disease, existed in abundance, and the mere application of the positive element would have produced such a shock as New York would not recover from for years. It has been universally observed, that wherever epidemics have prevailed they have first attacked those who are broken down in health, the intemperate, and the inhabitants of low, filthy, crowded and badly ventilated apartments: such material as this largely abounds in our district."

It is true the physician can report a house as a nuisance to the Health Warden, the Health Warden to the City Inspector, the City Inspector order somebody else to attend to it; but by the time the chain is run through, and somebody is ready to act, the mischief, which might have been avoided by prompt action, is done. The physician's time will not allow him to hunt up the parties that it will be necessary to find, to ascertain whether anything can be accomplished, or if he does, he may be a good mechanic, but knows nothing of medical hygiene, and therefore may not appreciate the danger.

There is, we think, a way to remedy this. *Make the visiting Physicians, ex officio, Health Wardens, for their respective districts, with full police powers* to compel the tenants or landlords to abate and remove these causes of local distemper. The physicians may and do *request* this to be done now, but they lack the power to enforce their requests; they become discouraged and at times feel as if their toilsome labors to relieve the sick poor were almost wasted.

The only objection we have

FINANCIAL.

[illegible] STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS. Corner No. [illegible] William-st., [illegible] New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—New-York, April [illegible] 1857.—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company have resolved to increase the Capital Stock of the Company [illegible] shares which [illegible] holders of the present stock [illegible] at the closing of the books on the 20th June next [illegible] January, 1858, in the proportion of one share of new stock [illegible]. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th day of June and reopen on the 1st day of July next. [illegible]

All stock which is not applied for before the 10th day of July next, and the installment paid thereon, will be forfeited to the Company, together with all rights which attach thereto.

The Directors have resolved to extend the time for the conversion of the existing Optional Rights, which, by their terms, expire on the 1st of January, 1858, so as to include the 1st day of January, 1859.

Information pertaining to the details of this issue, can be obtained by inquiring at the office of the Company.

Interest will be paid, as usual, upon the Stock of the Company, on the 1st of July next.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR $275,000 6 PER CENT. "CENTRAL PARK FUND STOCK."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until THURSDAY, July 16, 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars of "Central Park Fund Stock," of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An act to authorize the sale of the State Arsenals in New-York and Albany, to provide for the purchase of the New-York Arsenal property in New-York, by the City of New-York, and for the appropriation of the proceeds of such sale," passed April 15, 1857; and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor June 17, 1857. The said stock will consist of two thousand seven hundred and fifty shares, of one hundred dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal sum redeemable on the 1st day of July, in the year [illegible]. The proposals will state the number of shares desired, and the price per share; the person whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit. Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed "Proposal for Six per cent. Central Park Fund Stock." And the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed to A. C. Flagg, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, New-York, June 25, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD CO., Bridgeport, June 25, 1857.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE COUPONS due on the 1st prox. on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, ROWE & CO., in the City of New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, in the city of Bridgeport.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders in February last it was resolved to pay off in cash $50,000 of the outstanding Bonds falling due Jan. 1, 1858, from the net income of the Road in 1857, and to create a new issue for the balance bearing date Jan. 1, 1857, of $250,000, which should retain the same perfect security which had been given for the original Bonds of $500,000, of which new issue it was decided to make $50,000 payable Jan. 1, 1859, and $50,000 annually thereafter till Jan. 1, 1863, and thus extinguish the whole mortgage debt within the period prescribed. In pursuance of this resolution the new Bonds have been prepared and already negotiated to the extent of $150,000, chiefly in exchange for the old Bonds, which have been cancelled and charged off, leaving $[illegible] yet to be exchanged or otherwise disposed of. Holders of the remainder of the old Bonds are invited to examine the new issue, and to exchange for them their old Bonds, should they feel disposed, and on such terms that the investment will pay them 8 per cent. per annum. The new Bonds being payable at sundry dates, it will be seen that those who contemplate exchanging will have a better choice now as to the time during which they may wish to continue the investment than by deferring it to a later period.

Exchanges can be made with Messrs. KETCHUM, ROWE & CO., of New-York, or with the undersigned at Bridgeport.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

EIGHT PER CENT. LAND GRANT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company propose to sell to Stockholders their Eight per Cent. 25 year Construction (Land Grant Mortgage Bonds, of $1,000 each, of date May 1, 1857, and secured upon their entire Road and line of Road from Chicago to Lake Superior, and upon a million of acres of the grants of Public Lands from Congress, as made to this Company by the State of Wisconsin and [illegible].

Accompanying each Bond will be a Scrip Certificate, entitling the purchaser or his assigns, at his or their option, to ten shares, of $100 each, of Privilege Land Grant Stock, on electing, at any time within two years from June 1, 1859, to subscribe and pay ten per cent. of the par value thereof, the same never to be subject to any further assessments, but to be credited with proceeds of sales of lands [illegible] and to be entitled to vote pro rata, as provided by said Company, and set forth in said Privilege Certificate, and in their Circular to Stockholders of May 28, 1857.

The subscription price for said Bonds to be 80 per cent. [illegible] interest, payable 10 per cent. [illegible] 1st July next, and 20 per cent. on each of the first days of August, September and October next, or as much sooner as parties may elect, at the office of the Company in New-York.

The subscription list will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 73 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 8th inst., and will remain open till the 20th June inst.—Dated New-York, June 1, 1857.

CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer, &c.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.—THE SUBscribers offer for sale—

ST. LOUIS CITY SIX PER CENT. BONDS, five and twenty-five years to run.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY SEVEN PER CENT. ANTICIPATION BONDS, five years to run.

LEE COUNTY, IOWA, EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.

CITY OF KEOKUK, IOWA, EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.

The last two bonds guaranteed by the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad.

CITY OF KEOKUK TEN PER CENT. ANTICIPATION BONDS, one, two and three years to run, secured by a special tax for the payment of principal and interest.

CITY OF DAVENPORT, IOWA, TEN PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.

CITY OF BURLINGTON, IOWA, EIGHT AND TEN PER CENT. BONDS, twenty years to run.

The principal and interest of all the above Bonds payable in the City of New-York.

Full particulars can be had on application to

E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE IN NEW-YORK, July 1, on the following securities, will be paid by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

City of Wheeling Bonds.
City of Buffalo Bonds.
City of Cleveland Water Loan Bonds.
City of Chicago Water Loan Bonds.
City of Chicago Special Loan on account Water Works.
City of Utica Bonds.
City of Keokuk Bonds.
City of San Francisco 10 per cent. Fire Bonds.
City of San Francisco 6 per cent. Civil Bonds.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad 8 per cent. Bonds.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad Income Bonds.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad Bonds.
Black River and Utica Railroad Bonds.
Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Bonds, assumed by the New-York Central Railroad Company.
New-York State 5½ per cent. Stock, issued on account of Auburn and Rochester Railroad Company.
Northern Cross Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 27 William-st. New-York, June 23, 1857.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST.—THE INTEREST due on the 1st day of July next, on the following securities, will be paid on and after that day at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons, viz.:
[illegible] Railroad Co., 1st mortgage.
Bonds [illegible] to O. & P. R. R. Co.
Bonds [illegible] to O. & P. R. R. Co.
Bonds [illegible] Ohio, to O. & P. R. R. Co.
Bonds [illegible] Ohio, to O. & P. R. R. Co.
Bonds [illegible] Ohio and Ind. R. R. Co.
Bonds Crawford County, Ohio, to O. & Ind. R. R. Co.
Bonds Van Wert County, Ohio, to O. & Ind. R. R. Co.
Bonds Allen County, Ind., to O. & Ind. R. R. Co.
Bonds Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co., 1st mort.
Construction Bonds Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co. JOSEPH K. EDGERTON, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

$3,500.—WANTED—THIS AMOUNT ON bond and mortgage, for a few years, on ample real-estate security—first incumbrance. Interest will be paid promptly, half-yearly. Inquire at No. 132 Nassau-st.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 4 to 12 months, as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD STOCK OR BONDS, or other Railroad Securities wanted in exchange for choice timber and farm lands in Wisconsin. Address Box No. 3,386 New-York Post-Office.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the Bonds of this Company, due 1st July, 1857, will be paid by J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—(Late the Toledo and Illinois, and the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company.)—The stockholders and bondholders of this Company are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the office of the Company, No. 64 William-st., corner of Pine-st., on THURSDAY, July 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., to learn of the present condition of the Road, and to decide on other matters of importance.

SOUTH ROYALTON BANK OF VERMONT.—Notes on the above Bank are taken at EVANS' Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., at 75 cents on the dollar, in payment for Summer Clothing.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD CO., No. 88 Wall-st. New-York, June 30, 1857.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Convertible Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of July, will be paid on the presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Company, on and after that date. The books for the transfer of stock will be closed from this date to the 7th of July inclusive.

AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

KENOSHA AND ROCKFORD R. R. CO., Kenosha, Wis.

THE INTEREST WARRANTS DUE JULY 1, 1857, on the Kenosha City 7 per cent. bonds, on the Kenosha and Beloit 1st mortgage bonds, and on the Kenosha and Beloit Farm mortgage bonds will be paid on presentation at the People's Bank on and after that date.

JOSIAH BOND, President.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—No. 18 William-st. New-York, June 26, 1857.—The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 30th June, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the establishment of a registry of the stock of the Company, and will open on the 20th day of July. By order of the Board,

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THE Mortgage bonds of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company of Ohio will be paid, on and after July 1, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York City, on presentation of the proper Coupons.

TROY, O., June 25, 1857. HENRY S. MAYS, Treasurer D. & M. R. R. Co.

CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—THE COUPONS of the city of Quincy, due July 1, will be paid at our office, Nos. 40 and 42 Broad-st. WOODRUFF & CO.

C. F. LINDSLEY—NO. 63 PINE-ST., WILL give his personal attention to negotiating BUSINESS PAPER, STERLING BILLS, LOANS, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company, No. 59 Barclay-st., corner of College-place, Agency No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

The Directors of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 6th inst.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

New-York, July 1, 1857.

This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, furniture and all kinds of personal property, on the most liberal terms.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK, COR. OF SOUTH THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS, BROOKLYN, L. I.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, July 20. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July, will draw interest from the 1st. The funds of this institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State bonds. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) from 3 to 7 o'clock, P. M. WILLIAM WALL, President.

GEORGE RICARD, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK—NEW-YORK, JUNE 19, 1857.—FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st of July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, June 19, 1857.

NOTICE.—Subscribers to the increased capital stock of the Broadway Bank are hereby notified that said increased capital, together with the premium thereon, is required to be paid in full, on the 1st day of July, 1857, at the banking-house.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, New-York, June 24, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500, and under; and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st of July next, will be paid to depositors, on and after MONDAY, July 20. Interest not called for, will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., East of Broadway.

JOSEPH STUART, President.

JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—New-York, June 30, 1857.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all small sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 20th. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Watertown, July 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash dividend of 4 per cent has been declared, payable on and after the 15th day of July instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st day of July to the day of payment. Stockholders, whose stock is registered in New-York, will receive their dividends at the Peoples' Bank, Canal st., in that City.

E. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Great Western Buildings, No. 33 Pine-st., New-York, June 22, 1857.—The semi-annual interest dividend on the capital stock of the Great Western Marine Insurance Company will be paid at this office on and after July 1. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, New-York, June 25, 1857.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. payable on Monday 6th of July proximo. The transfer books will be closed from June 25 to July 6. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF New-York, June 30, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th day of July next. By order

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of the East River Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on their capital stock for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst., until which day the Transfer Books will be closed. By order of the Board.

W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

New-York, July 1, 1857.

ISLAND CITY BANK, No. 160 Broadway, New-York, July 2, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three-and-one-half (3½) per cent. payable to the stock holders or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th instant. WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 207 Broadway, corner Park-place, New-York, June 4, 1857. A semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. has this day been declared payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, June 27, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of 6 per cent. for six months, payable on and after the 1st day of July.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE 26, 1857.—DIVIDEND.—The People's Bank has declared a dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the last 6 months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of July. The Transfer Books closed till that date.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK.—NEW-YORK, JUNE 27, 1857.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on the capital stock, payable on Wednesday, the 8th day of July ensuing. By order of the Board.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 174 Broadway, New-York.—The Directors of the Union Express Company have declared their fifth semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable at their office in New-York, on and after July 1.

EDWARD P. BEACH, Sec. and Treasurer.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after July 6. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, office No. 74 Wall-st., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of nine (9) per cent., payable on 6th instant. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

New-York, July 2, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO. New-York, Friday, June 26, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July next. By order. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, New-York, June 30, 1857.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER the 10th day of July, a dividend of four per cent. will be paid the Stockholders of this Bank. The transfer books are closed to that date. By order of the Board.

SAMUEL V. B. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—BROOKLYN, E. D., July 1st, 1857.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 10th instant. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.

E. GIROUX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, July 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent. payable on demand. E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., July 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a quarterly dividend of three (3) per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand. JOHN S. HUNT, Treasurer.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK—JUNE 27, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st of July next.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE 27, 1857.—A dividend of four per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this institution, on and after Monday, July 6, next. By order of the Board.

SAML. B. WHITE, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Four per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on the 10th July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st until the 10th proximo. CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

MARKET BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after July 10. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order. R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK.—A DIVIDEND of four (4) per cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 8th of July next.

June 26, 1857. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE PATERSON AND HUDSON Railroad have declared a dividend of four and one-half per cent., payable at the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, New-York, on the 3d of July.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS AND TRADERS BANK, JERSEY CITY.—A semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock, will be paid to the stockholders on the 6th July instant. T. S. FOX, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $2,000,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the stipulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared with respect to the shares now existing.

The officers of the Bank, having been duly authorised by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK.—NEW-YORK, June, 1857.—The Board of Directors will offer for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M. of WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July next, by A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer, eight hundred and sixty (860) shares of the capital stock of the Bank, of the par value of $100 each, which stock, when the capital was increased, August 1st, 1856, was not taken by the existing shareholders, who alone had the right to subscribe, and became forfeited. These shares will be entitled to the full dividend on the 1st August next, if the terms of the sale be fulfilled. Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale at the Banking-House, and the residue on or before the 29th of same month. By order of the Board. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Deposits made on or before the 11th will draw interest from the 1st. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

WM. M. PULLIS, M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st. Deposits made on or before 11th July will bear interest from the 1st, at the rate of 6 per cent., on sums of $5 to $500; and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Bank open daily from 9 o'clock A. M., to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday, from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Sec. P. W. ENGS, CHAS. MILES, } Vice Prest's.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK.—No. 170 ATLANTIC-STREET.—Depositors are notified that interest at the rate of six per cent. on all sums of $500 and under, entitled thereto, will be paid to depositors on and after the 20th inst. Deposits made the first ten days of July will draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.

C. DUNNING, Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the BANK OF NEW-YORK are hereby notified that the first installment of 25 per cent. on the additional capital of the Bank, will be due and payable on the 1st day of July next. Stockholders will have the privilege of making their shares full stock at that time, or at any other subsequent period, by adding interest on their payment. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 644 Broadway, June 24, 1857.—INTEREST NOTICE.—Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount, will be paid to depositors in this institution, entitled thereto on and after Monday, July 20. Interest not called for will draw the same as principal.

E. J. BROWN, President.

A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK.—INSTITUTION FOR THE Savings of Merchants' Clerks and others, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. Money deposited on or before Saturday, 11th July, will draw interest from 1st July.

Open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 433 Grand-st., corner Willet-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums, from $5 to $1,000, deposited in this Bank, on or before the 10th July next, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st July.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.

JAMES R. KEELER, Vice-President.
JACOB BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE IRVING SAVINGS Institution have ordered that interest be paid depositors for the last 3 and 6 months ending June 30, 1857, at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, 20th July. All interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st., 2 doors from Chatham-st., open every day from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 2 o'clock, P. M., and on Thursday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited on or before the 11th of July, will draw interest from the 1st. PETER H. TITUS, President.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, New-York, July 1, 1857.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS AND Inspectors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-House, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 11th to 15th July.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner 9th st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. B. STILLMAN, Pres.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of a Flour and Feed Store, in a central location, now doing a good business. Horses, wagons and every other article necessary for the business. The store is five stories, with stable for fifteen horses. Rent moderate. Lease ten years. The present owner is about leaving the City. Address S. C. D., Times office.

FOR SALE—THE FOUNDRY ESTABLISHMENT in Peekskill, formerly occupied by Taylor & Flagler. A safe and profitable business will be disposed of with the property. For particulars, apply on the premises, or at No. 110 Water-st., New-York.

F. P. FLAGLER.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF the boot and shoe store No. 101 Fulton-av., Brooklyn. A good location for a first-class trade. Address N. D. FISHER, Agent.

FOR SALE—THE PATENT RIGHT FOR A life-preserver, an improvement that far exceeds all others. Apply to the patentee, Dr. I. KNIGHT, No. 97 2d-av., City of New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS MILK ROUND, with depot, horses, wagons, and all necessary apparatus attached. Apply at No. 71 West Broadway.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. CHARTERED 1833.

Capital	$[illegible]
Surplus June 1, 1857	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

This Company has taken a TEMPORARY Office for the transaction of its New-York business, at No. 30 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, from which place they will remove about the 1st of November next, to the Bank of New-York [illegible].

B. W. DELAMATER, President.

WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO. CAPITAL, $200,000. Office No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.

This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property.

ADJUSTS LOSS BY FIRE.

[illegible] DOUGHTY, President.
[illegible] PLUNKETT, Vice President.
HARVEY [illegible], Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. [illegible]	Eugene Plunkett,	Frederick Pentz,
[illegible]	Rich'd F. Carman,	M. O. Roberts,
[illegible]	John B. Peters,	Ramsay Crooks,
[illegible]	R. K. Collins,	Alfred Plunkett,
[illegible]	Daniel Richards,	G. W. Burnham,
[illegible] Johnson,	Henry L. Hoguet,	Jeannes Gourd,
[illegible]	Geo. B. Moorwood,	J. T. B. Maxwell,
[illegible] Santvoord,	W. A. E. Van Duser,	Robert Hogan,
Hiram Anderson,	Waldo Hutchins,	Charles B. Hart,
Howard C. Cady,	Edward Dunscomb,	William Verdon,
P. J. Hosford,	Anson Livingston,	Robert W. Mead,
Charles Bagosy,	John Peen,	Charles H. White,
P. E. Francis,	John H. Brower,	S. J. Pardessus.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO. No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.) CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edwd. Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edwd. Cromwell,
Geo. R. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
E. M. Whitlock,	R. Lind. Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	F. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David B. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.

THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS, AT THEIR NEW PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY, Nos. 326, 328 and 334 2d-av., Corner of 21st-st., New-York. Having INCREASED FACILITIES, will keep constantly on hand a full assortment of their CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES, which they offer on the most favorable terms, FOR CASH OR APPROVED PAPER.

THESE PIANOS TO LET, and rent applied on purchase, by J. M. PELTON, at warerooms, as above.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—At lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the Water's Piano and Music Rooms, No. 333 Broadway. One 7-octave, all round corners, Gilbert piano, price $400, for $250; one do. carved legs, &c., $500, for $300; one Chickering, 7-octave, price $350, to $240; one Brooks, 7-octave, carved legs, inlaid nameboard, price $600, for $350; one Miller's, 6¾-octave, price $275, for $175; one 7-octave, second-hand, for $110; three 6-octave, for $90, $80, and $50; one 5¾-octave, for $40; one do. for $30; melodeons for $40, $50, $60, $70, $90, and up to $180. Pianos and melodeons for rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments.

AN ELEGANT AND ELABORATELY finished four round cornered seven octave rosewood piano-forte at one-half original cost two months since; superb carved legs, magnificent solid pearl keys, City made and fully warranted, overstrung bass, powerful rich tone, finished all round with triple carvings, without spot or blemish, and worthy of notice. Price $275. Will be made an object for cash. Can be examined at No. 678 6th-av., near 40th-st. for three days, from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M. Will be boxed for shipping.

MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS.—The undersigned is sole agent in New-York for the sale of these elegant parlor and Church instruments, so highly recommended by Thalberg and W. Mason. MASON & HAMLIN'S MELODEONS, from $60 to $300. MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS, with six and eight stops, one and two banks of keys, with and without pedal base, from $300 to $400. Descriptive pamphlets sent to any address. S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

SELF-PLAYING PIANO MECHANIQUE.—On which any one can play without a master or any knowledge of music, now on exhibition and for sale by T. H. CHAMBERS, Piano Manufacturer, Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor-place, corner 8th-st. and 4th-av. (Formerly DUBOIS & STODART, and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.)

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF PIANO-FORTES. N. THURSTON & SONS, No. 554 Broadway, offer to purchasers a large assortment of superior instruments upon reasonable terms.

Also, a great variety of new and second-hand pianos to let at low prices.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail. At prices from $25 and upwards. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st. (old No. 85.) Four doors East of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE.—H. STONEY, NO. 336 BROADway, invites persons about selecting their furniture to examine his large stock, consisting of parlor, boudoir, library and dining-room, in all the variety of woods, manufactured expressly for custom sale, out of the best seasoned materials and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat. For quality and styles call and examine; prices moderate and terms liberal.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE—Superb suites in every color, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 654 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDEE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JAMES ALBRO and JOHN W. HOYT, under the firm of ALBRO & HOYT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

JAMES ALBRO.
New-York, July 1, 1857. JOHN W. HOYT.

JOHN W. HOYT, having associated with himself as copartners EDWARD GRIFFITH and ROBERT E. JONES, under the firm of JOHN W. HOYT & CO., will continue the manufacture of Floor Oil-Cloths, at Elizabeth, N. J., and the sale of Oil-Cloths, of every description, on the premises No. 76 John-st., and Nos. 31 and 33 Platt-st., New-York.

New-York, July 1, 1857. JOHN W. HOYT & CO.

New-York, June 29, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership for the prosecution of the looking-glass and picture-frame business, in all its branches, including the sale of oil-paintings, prints and other works of art. The business will be carried on at the old stand, No. 751 Broadway, under the title of MITCHELL & HARRISON.

G. MITCHELL,
WM. S. HARRISON.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JOSEPH SHILTON and HENRY STOCKS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the said firm will be settled by JOSEPH SHILTON, who alone is authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.

New-York, June 18, 1857. JOSEPH SHILTON,
HENRY STOCKS.

New-York, June 13, 1857.

MR. GEORGE HUNTER BROWN, SON of our Mr. JAMES BROWN, has been admitted as a partner in our houses.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

MR. DAVID DUNCAN HAS THIS DAY become a member of our firm.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

New-York, July 1, 1857.

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZERS.

HOYT'S BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME—The best Fertilizer for CORN, (applied at planting, or at first hoeing,) BUCKWHEAT, and TURNIPS especially. Warranted equal, if not superior, to any other brand. In bags of 160 lbs. each. Price, $45 per ton. For sale by

A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York.

TURNIP SEED.

300 lbs. American Ruta Baga TURNIP Seed, pure, and of last year's growth. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE—ONE OF 8, one of 12, and one of 18 horse power.

H. A. CRANE, corner 20th-st. and 11th-av.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE. MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all points West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads. [illegible] the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo. GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York. Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.

Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.

Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.

Way passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.

Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

2:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

4:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE 26TH-ST. STATION.

8:30 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams's Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM MAY 25, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 8:15, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., $2.25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after April 1, 1857, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford, and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M. SAMUEL NOTT, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL:

THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE. FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Flushing at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. Leave College Point at 8:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M.

RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS FOR TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic-Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CALEB L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$3 50	Nashua	$4 25	$3 25
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 25
Providence	3 00	2 00	GrotonJunct'n	4 00	—
Fitchburg	3 75	—	New-London or Norwich	3 00	1 50

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

JULY, 1857.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, RED BANK and all the intermediate landings. The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from the foot of Robinson-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, July 4,	5½ A. M.	Saturday, July 4,	2½ P. M.
Sunday, July 5,	6 A. M.	Sunday, July 5,	2½ P. M.
Monday, July 6,	6½ A. M.	Monday, July 6,	2½ P. M.
Tuesday, July 7,	7 A. M.	Tuesday, July 7,	3 P. M.
Wed'day, July 8,	7½ A. M.	Wed'day, July 8,	3½ P. M.
Thu'day, July 9,	8 A. M.	Thu'day, July 9,	3½ P. M.
Friday, July 10,	9 A. M.	Friday, July 10,	4 P. M.
Saturday, July 11,	10 A. M.	Saturday, July 11,	5 P. M.

JULY, 1857.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH AND OCEAN PORT. The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK:		LEAVE OCEAN PORT.	
Saturd'y, July 4,	12 M.	Saturd'y, July 4,	5 A. M.
Monday, July 6,	2½ P. M.	Monday, July 6,	6½ A. M.
Tuesd'y, July 7,	3½ P. M.	Tuesd'y, July 7,	7 A. M.
Wed'day, July 8,	3½ P. M.	Wed'day, July 8,	7 A. M.
Thu'day, July 9,	4 P. M.	Thu'day, July 9,	7 A. M.
Friday, July 10,	4½ P. M.	Friday, July 10,	7 A. M.
Saturd'y, July 11,	5 P. M.	Saturd'y, July 11,	7 A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN AND RED BANK.—The new and elegant steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK:		LEAVE RED BANK:	
Friday, July 3,	3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 4,	5 A. M.
Saturday, July 4,	1 P. M.	Saturday, July 4,	5 P. M.
Sunday, July 5,	6 A. M.	Sunday, July 5,	5 P. M.
Sunday, July 5,	6 P. M.	Monday, July 6,	6½ A. M.
Monday, July 6,	3½ P. M.	Tuesday, July 7,	7 A. M.
Tuesday, July 7,	3½ P. M.	Wed'day, July 8,	7 A. M.
Wed'day, July 8,	3½ P. M.	Thursday, July 9,	7 A. M.

FOR GLEN COVE, GLEN WOOD, AND intermediate landings, Sleights' Dock, White Stone, Great Neck and Sands Point. The steamer CROTON, Capt. W. H. WOOD, being fitted anew for comfort and speed, will run daily from Peck Slip to the above points. Leaving Glenwood at 6:30 A. M., and Glen Cove at 7 A. M., and New-York at 4 P. M. The boat will commence on or about the 1st July to run double trips, affording a pleasant sail to the various points on the route, the public-houses and grounds at which are now in complete order for visitors. Fare to Glen Cove 25.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 1, THE steamer THOMAS HUNT, Captain E. H. HALL, will leave New-York, from Pier No. 26, North River, between Robinson and Barclay sts., for Perth Amboy, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3½ P. M., landing at Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge and Tottenville. Returning, will leave Perth Amboy at 7 A. M.

THE FAST AND SPACIOUS STEAMER BROADWAY will commence her regular trips as a day boat for Albany, on THURSDAY, July 2, 1857, from the foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., making the usual landings; arriving in Albany in time for the cars to Saratoga or the West.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY—Fare, 75 cents, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 4 o'clock; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 6¾, and Newburg 7½ A. M.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL AND SING SING.—Making the usual landings on the river. The splendid steamboat ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. J. BRESEE, will leave pier foot of Jay-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Peekskill at 1½ P. M., making the usual landings on her return. Freight taken at reduced rates.

ARMENIA—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M. [illegible] in Albany in time for cars North and West.

STEAMBOATS.

INDEPENDENT LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, BRISTOL AND NEWPORT.—The steamer GOVERNOR, Capt. [illegible], will leave New-York from pier No. [illegible] North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY at 5 o'clock P. M. Fare between New-York and Boston, $[illegible]. Freight taken at reduced rates.

W. H. BYRAM, Agent on the Wharf.

DAY BOAT—FOR COZZENS', NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie and Catskill, connecting with stages to the Catskill Mountain House, on SATURDAY of every week, at 8 A. M., from the foot of Franklin-st. The steamer CATSKILL.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced Surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, [illegible]	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July [illegible]	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. [illegible]	1857	Wednesday, Aug. [illegible]	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. [illegible]	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. [illegible]	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. [illegible]	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 24	1857

For freight or passage apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

CROSKEY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN.

The magnificent British steamships QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. [illegible], 3,321 tons burthen; INDIANA, Capt. BAKER, 2,364 tons burthen; ARGO, Capt. [illegible], 2,310 tons burthen; JASON, Capt. [illegible], 2,700 tons burthen; owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.

Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $90; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30.

The steamship JASON will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, July 8, and be succeeded by the QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, July 22, and the INDIANA.

For freight or passage, apply to

C. H. SAND, No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 24
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 1
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 8
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 15
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 22
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 29
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Aug. 5
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 12
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Aug. 19

Berths not secured until paid for.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,964 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Sat'y, June 20, 12 noon.	Edinburg, June 17.
Edinburg, Sat'day, July 11, 12 noon.	Glasgow, July 8.
Glasgow, We'day, Aug. 5, 12 noon.	New-York, July 28.
New-York, Sat'y, Aug. 22, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Aug. 5.
Edinburg, Sat'day, Sept. 5, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Sept. 2.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JOHN MCSYMON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND ANTWERP.—The splendid and powerful new iron Steamship CONSTITUTION, E. POULSON Commander, will depart for Antwerp, calling at Southampton, on THURSDAY, July 16, from Pier No. 39 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE, INCLUDING PROVISIONS.

In 1st Cabin ... $[illegible] | In 2d Cabin ... $65
In 2d Cabin ... $[illegible] | In 3d Cabin ... $[illegible]

This Steamer has five water-tight compartments, and carries an experienced surgeon. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, apply to

AUGUST BELMONT, No. 7 Hanover-st.

☞ Certificates of passage will be issued here to parties who are desirous of bringing out their friends, at the following rates:

In 1st Cabin ... $[illegible] | In 2d Cabin ... $40
In 2d Cabin ... $[illegible] | In Steerage ... 35
(till July 17th incl.)

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE U. S. Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First cabin ... $130 | Second cabin ... $75.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, July 23. For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail August 22.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, commander, will sail from the stream with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, 8th inst. Luggage not wanted during the voyage can be sent over the day before.

A steamer will leave the Company's dock at Jersey City with the passengers at 6½ and 7 o'clock A. M.

The ARABIA will sail on the 22d July.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT OFFICE, New-York, June 25, 1857.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 15th day of August next, at noon, for the construction of the Embankments of the New Grand Reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct. The Reservoir will cover about 105 acres of land, and will be in depth 38 feet. The quantity of work to be done is approximately shown as follows:

68,594 cubic yards of soil to be excavated and placed in spoil banks.
10,000 cubic yards of puddle.
287,000 cubic yards of excavation and embankment.
255,000 cubic yards of rock excavation.
31,000 cubic yards of broken stone.
47,000 cubic yards of stone paving or slope wall.
350 cubic yards of concrete.
350 cubic yards of brick wall, laid in cement.
2,000 cubic yards of paving, laid in cement.
324,000 B. M. feet of sheet piling.

Plans and specifications will be ready for examination at this office on and after the 6th day of July next.

M. VAN SCHAICK, President.
THEO. R. DE FOREST, Ass't Com'r.
A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer, Croton Aqueduct Board.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 28, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that the State Arsenal property in the City of New-York will be sold at Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in said City, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., unless previously purchased by the City of New-York. Twenty per cent. of the purchase money will be required down, and the balance within sixty days after the sale. All payments to be deposited in the office of the "Manhattan Company," to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York.

N. P. STANTON,

Deputy Secretary of State and Clerk of the Commissioners of the Land Office.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, passed June 9, 1857, notice is hereby given that the above sale is postponed for two weeks.

J. T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, passed June 23, 1857, notice is hereby given that the above sale is further postponed to the 22d day of July next. N. P. STANTON,

Deputy Secretary of State,
And Clerk of the Commissioners of the Land Office.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER,
Free from poison, for the destruction of
Bedbugs and Roaches,
Ants and Fleas,
Moths and Mosquitoes,
Flies and Plant Insects,
Insects on Fowls and Animals.

LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS for the destruction of Rats and Mice.

Principal Depot No. 424 Broadway. Beware of peddlar frauds or counterfeits.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC auction at the United States Warehouse, No. 9 Atlantic Dock, South Pier, by SAMUEL GOODSON, on FRIDAY, July 3, at 12 M., viz.: [illegible] HINSDALE & REDFIELD, Collectors.

DATE.	MARKS.	NOS.	DESCRIPTION.	VESSEL.	FROM.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

HOUSES TO LET.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

STEAM POWER.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

AUCTION SALES.

FARMS FOR SALE.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

MEDICAL.

DENTISTRY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE RIOTS IN THE CITY.

[Continued from First Page.]

street, west of Broadway, at one or two places in the Fourth Ward, and in Bayard and Mulberry streets. Various incidents contributed to show that discharged members of the old Municipal Police force were secretly engaged in fomenting the difficulties with a view to embarrassing the Metropolitans. Information, too definite to be disregarded, led to anticipations of an attack upon the Metropolitan Station in White-street, so soon as the police force should have been drawn away for duty at other places. To disappoint the ruffians, or be ready to give them a warm reception, a large force was stationed in White-street early last evening. These men formed in platoons, two deep, stretching entirely across the street. One platoon took post at the corner of Elm-street; another half way between the corner and the Police Station, and two more between the latter and Broadway. It was the necessity for keeping the force posted here to guard against the contemplated surprise which rendered it impossible sooner to make an onslaught upon the rioters in Worth-street.

At 7 o'clock P. M. Mr. Draper sent a requisition for the Seventh Regiment, stationed at Lafayette Hall, asking their immediate presence to quell the riot. Meantime the fighting in Worth-street was proceeding at a furious rate, reports of which were constantly brought to the Station-House. When the requisition reached the rendezvous, the Colonel of the Regiment was absent, and the regiment could not move without his orders. Half an hour passed, and Mr. Draper sent again for the Military. Eight o'clock arrived and still they did not make their appearance. Brigadier-General Hall happening in was informed of the requisition and the delay which unfortunately attended its fulfillment. The General proceeded at once, in person, to bring the Regiment down. At a little before 9 o'clock they reached the Arsenal, in White-street, under command of Gen. [illegible], and the 8th, under Col. Le Gal, and were soon followed by the 71st Regiment, who had also been called out in the meantime. Here they were served with ball cartridge.

The Medical Staff present were Col. Sayre, Surgeon of the First Division, Lieut.-Col. Woodward of the Major-General's Staff, Surgeon Quackenbos of the 4th Brigade, and Dr. [illegible] of the 7th Regiment. As soon as the troops were under arms these gentlemen set about looking up a convenient place for a hospital, and chose the large drill-room at the Arsenal. A requisition was made out on the City Hospital for 20 beds and quilts, and the necessary comforts for the wounded. The requisition was complied with, but fortunately there was no occasion to use them.

The 8th Regiment, after forming as above stated, marched from the arsenal—Commissioner Draper at their head. They proceeded down Elm-street to Orange-street, through Orange-street and all the streets of the Five Points, through Mulberry-street to Bayard-street, up Bayard to the Bowery, up Bowery to Twenty-second-street, through Twenty-second-street to Broadway, down Broadway to White-street, and thence to the Arsenal.

Commissioners Bowen and Stranahan came in about 8 o'clock. After a brief consultation between the Commissioners and General Hall, the Police formed in two bodies of about 75 men each, of which Deputy Superintendent Carpenter headed the one destined for service in Worth-street and its neighborhood, where the most serious fighting had been going on. These formed ten abreast in front of the 71st Regiment, which was detailed to follow immediately behind them and offer their support if needed. The 8th Regiment supported in a similar manner the other body of Police headed by Commissioner Draper in person, whose towering form in advance of the men gave cheering notice that he did not ask them to follow where he was not ready to lead. These fine Regiments with their fixed bayonets glistening in the dim moonlight, presented a fine appearance, and were applauded by the spectators as they marched up. There was no disorder nor confusion in the ranks. Orders were quietly passed, and obeyed with the promptness and precision of veterans. It was impossible to look at them for a moment without feeling assured that the law would be maintained at every needed cost.

Gen. Hall took command of Deputy Superintendent Carpenter's force and the 71st Regiment supporting. These marched down White to Centre-street, down Centre to Worth, and—after clearing that street in the vicinity of Centre—proceeded to Pearl-street, down Pearl to Cross, and through parts of Cross and Baxter, Mulberry and Bayard streets to the Bowery. Halting at each corner, squads of policemen were sent in each direction (while the military stood guard) to clear the streets, order all idlers home, and close the doors of all houses and stores. Gen. Hall was personally very active, tramping along the sidewalk with the activity of a boy of twelve years. The rum shops especially, received at his hands peremptory orders to close, and not to open again during the night at their peril. Arrests were made in no case except where a persistent disposition to rebellion was manifested.

General Hall was not in uniform, although his sword was buckled at his side. A squad of police having been ordered to clear the sidewalk in the centre of the Five Points, one of the men ran against the General, whom he ordered to "Pass on," and "Go home, like a good citizen." The General beginning to expostulate, was quickly given to understand that there was no time for argument, when another policeman, who discovered what was going on, rescued the military Commander, who had a hearty laugh at the joke. Soon afterwards, while passing up Mulberry-street, the keeper of a gin shop hesitated to close his doors upon receiving orders so to do, and a young man, named Patrick Fitzgerald, who seemed to be in attendance upon the place, when forced to obey, insulted the General, and then slammed the door in his face, attempting to bar it on the inside, with the aid of half a dozen comrades. Bursting the doors open, General Hall sprang into the back-room, whither the inmates had fled, putting out the lights, and in an instant reappeared with the delinquent by the collar. He was given in charge. At the junction of Mulberry with Bayard-street, a brick was thrown from the roof of the northwest corner. It was apparently designed for a group composed of Gen. Hall, the Colonel of the 71st, Deputy Carpenter, and others, but fortunately struck a wooden shed over the sidewalk, doing no damage to anybody. On looking up to the roof a man was seen skulking behind the balustrade. If he reads this paragraph let him thank his stars that he did not make the acquaintance of an ounce ball from a Minie musket—which half a dozen were very desirous of sending to make his acquaintance. As he was not discovered making any other demonstrations Gen. Hall ordered the force to proceed without attempting his arrest. Everywhere on the route through which the police and military passed, the crowd fell back, each man retiring to his house, and all symptoms of disorder disappeared at once.

SIXTH-WARD PROTECTION—STATEMENT OF ALDERMAN CLANCY.

One of our Reporters called last evening on Alderman Clancy, and received from him the following statement touching his intercession with the Metropolitan Police Commissioners concerning the protection of the Sixth ward. On Friday morning last, he heard that Mayor Wood intended to give orders to the different Police Captains to disband their men. Knowing that the order would be given he called upon certain friends of the Commissioners to ask them to allow the old police of the Sixth-ward remain in command of that Ward. [illegible] the order of dismissal was read to the police, the Alderman went to the station-house and asked the men if they would be willing to serve under his command until Monday, and then surrender, if the Commissioners would give their consent. The response was unanimous in the affirmative. He gave the men to understand that Captain Dowling would be associated with him in command.

Upon receiving this assent from the Sixth Ward policemen, the Alderman called at No. 88 White-street, the head-quarters of the Metropolitan Policemen, and stated the substance of the interview with the policemen of his Ward. He urged them to allow the Ward to remain in the custody of the old police till Monday, as otherwise, riot and bloodshed would certainly ensue. All difficulty, he believed, would be avoided by allowing the old in command, over the Fourth of July. He impressed upon them that his object in making this request, was to insure peace in the Ward, and was not any subterfuge to prevent new police from entering upon their duties. The Commissioners replied to his application, that Mr. Carpenter, the Deputy Superintendent, had made all arrangements relative to the establishment of a police force over the Sixth Ward, and that they did not require his services. If they needed any extra assistance, they would call out the military. The Alderman advised strongly against calling out the military under any circumstances.

The Alderman then states that he went in company with Captain Dowling and four of the old Police of the Ward, on Friday night, and were on patrol duty through the night. At 11 o'clock, P. M., and 3 A. M., they stopped two fights, and on each occasion there was not a Metropolitan Policeman in sight. Saturday night also, they were on patrol. Last night, when the Alderman said that the Commissioners were going to call out the military, he called on Commissioner Draper, who was at the Arsenal, and urged him on no account to call out the military, requesting him at least to read the Riot Act, and give the people an opportunity to disperse. Mr. Draper said he would certainly read the Act, but that he would march the military through the Ward, as the exigencies of the case, in his view, required it. The Alderman replied that the responsibility must rest with him and his associates. He had done his duty and should do no more.

STATEMENT OF COMMISSIONER DRAPER.

Commissioner Draper states with reference to the interview with Alderman Clancy, that on Friday last Alderman Clancy called and offered to take charge of the Sixth Ward until Monday with the Municipal force, provided the force could be under his command and the command of Capt. Dowling. Mr. Draper stated he would be pleased to have them sworn with the regular force to preserve order, but the Alderman would not take part unless he could have control. The Alderman called again yesterday and repeated his offer, Commissioner Draper said he would be pleased if he would join with them in preserving order. He told him the military had been called out, and Alderman Clancy asked that they should give information that they were going to fire upon the rioters before the order should be executed. Commissioner Draper assured him that notice would be given, and asked the Alderman to walk with him in front of the military, that he might use his influence with the rioters, towards rendering a fire from the soldiers unnecessary. This Alderman Clancy refused to do, and the military proceeded without him. They marched through the Sixth Ward, with Commissioner Draper at their head. The rioters dispersed, and they were not called upon to fire. At 12 midnight, the Commissioners thought there would not be any more serious disturbance.

IN WHITE-STREET.

For a block each way from the Commissioner's Office, a strong police force was stationed to prevent the large crowd which was anxious to get to the office, getting through to blockade the street. There were about 250 men detailed, including the special Policemen. Clubs were scarce, and many of the men provided themselves with these necessary articles by tearing down the arbor and trellis-work in the yard. The Police arrested several rioters, and about 8½ o'clock the first one was brought in. After each had been searched, the Policeman who made the arrest took his prisoner off to the Fifth Ward Station-house.

The only weapons taken from the prisoners were an axe and a loaded club. One of the officers stated that he had seen an old Irish woman apparently 70 years of age in the thickest of the fight gathering up bricks in a basket and passing them over to the Five Points party. Another woman discharged a pistol, and the shot took effect in the head of a man, who was taken to the Hospital. The woman immediately disappeared into a house in Worth-street.

In the course of the evening Capt. Bennett and Lieut. Files of the late Police, the former of the Third the latter of the Fifth Ward, called on the Commissioners and volunteered their aid, stating that they did not wish to be sworn in, but for the emergency would like to act as citizens under the direction of Mr. Tallmadge. Their services were accepted and duties assigned them.

"Eternal Vigilance," &c.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Circumstances which have transpired within the last two or three days, tend to show that it will be necessary more than ever for the Commissioners of Police to be very careful in their selection of officers for the government of the force in this City, and especially of those who are to have charge of the Station-houses, and of criminals after their arrest. These men should be of courage and firmness, as well as of tact and shrewdness.

At present many of the Wards are under the care of Sergeants, who have been appointed to take the charge, until some competent Captain or Inspector can be appointed permanently, which the citizens hope will soon be done.

A circumstance occurred in the Fourteenth Ward to-day which I think will show the importance of making good selections of these officers. The facts, as near as could be ascertained at the time of the occurrence are these: Officer Underhill arrested a person for fighting and riotous conduct, and conveyed him to the Station-house at No. 400 Broome-street. A large crowd followed the officer and assembled in front of the Station-house. Immediately afterwards, according to the statement of Sergeant Williamson, the officer in charge of the Station, some of our City officials, who were friends of the man arrested, because he was a necessary adjunct of their party, solicited, or in fact demanded his discharge, and on their pledge to have the man forthcoming when called for, he was released. That he is a dangerous man in the community no one will deny, and his arrest was an absolute necessity. Yet he was released, and we of this part of the City would like to know by what right or by what law or rule of the Department Mr. Williamson acted under in releasing his prisoner after he was lodged in the Station-house, and what dependence can be placed on those who promised to produce the man when wanted.

One of two things must be true. Either Mr. Williamson must have been timid, or must have been unacquainted with his duty and with the law. The matter ought to be investigated.

No blame can be attached to the Commissioners, as they have striven to perform their duty well. They have had great obstacles to encounter ever since they commenced their duties; but a few such facts as above related may tend to increase their vigilance in the selection of officers for the Department.

TELEGRAPH.

The Liquor Stores to be Closed on Sundays.

The following order was issued yesterday to the several Police Captains:

Office of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, New-York, July 5, 1857.

For the preservation of the peace of the City, and in accordance with the provisions of the 21st section of the act entitled an act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, &c.

You are directed to instruct the several patrolmen under your charge to strictly enforce the law, by causing to be closed on the Sabbath all places where intoxicating liquors are sold, and in case of any violations of the law to report the same, that its penalties may be enforced. If any member of the Police force neglect the performance of this duty, you will report him forthwith.

FRED. A. TALLMADGE, Supt. Police.

When this order was promulgated, the patrolmen proceeded to the various saloons and requested that they might be closed. The order was very generally and promptly complied with. When the police went to the "Volks Garden," in the Bowery, they found about 4,000 persons present, of both sexes. "I am willing to shut up the place," said the proprietor, "but how can I get these people out?" If you can get them to leave you may. The police did not attempt to get out the crowd.

How the Fourth was Celebrated Elsewhere.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Saturday, July 4.

The Fourth has passed here very quietly and without any public display of any kind.

The Democrats held a meeting in Independence-square this morning. The attendance was small, and the proceedings rather spiritless. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Forney.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Sunday, July 5.

Yesterday was unusually quiet for the Fourth. We had no serious disturbances. A man named Robert Fraser killed a German in a tavern row, and two children were accidentally and fatally shot by the careless use of fire-arms.

AT PROVIDENCE.

Providence, R. I., Sunday, July 5.

The Fourth was celebrated here with unusual display. The oration by Dr. Sears, President of Brown University, and the Poem by John F. Tobey, were of high order.

Two balloon ascensions were made from here—one by Mr. King, of Philadelphia, and another by Mr. Allan, of Providence. Both were quite successful. The aeronauts descended safely in about two hours.

A young man named Henry Dean, was instantly killed on the morning of the Fourth at Attleboro' by the bursting of a cannon.

IN BOSTON.

Boston, Sunday, July 5.

There was a melancholy termination to the celebration of the Fourth of July in Boston, which, otherwise, was fully equal, in patriotic display, to any that has preceded it. The weather was delightful, and, as usual, the city was thronged with crowds from the country. As the display of fireworks was progressing on the Common, in the evening, the mortar used for throwing shell-rockets burst, killing George F. Tewksbury, formerly Harbor Master, and a highly respected citizen; Asa L. Drew, cabinet-maker; Patrick Coon, an employee of Hovey & Co., the pyrotechnists; and a boy named John McMahon.

Wyzeman Marshall, the tragedian, and John W. Robinson, were badly injured, but not fatally. This sad disaster terminated the pyrotechnic display abruptly.

At Swampscott Henry Scales and William Draper were dangerously injured by the bursting of a cannon, and a man was killed in Somerville from the same cause. At the Eastern Depot a man named Manning was run over by the cars and killed.

The day was celebrated in Portland, New-Bedford, and Fall River, with unusual spirit, and to the entire satisfaction of citizens and visitors. At Fall River a mammoth clam-bake was partaken of by about 2,000 persons.

The balloon ascension here yesterday, made by the Messrs. Wise, was perfectly successful.

IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Sunday, July 5.

Here remarkable quietness, order and sobriety prevailed in the celebration of the anniversary, and not a single row or casualty is reported to have occurred.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA.

The Spanish Squadron—Disembarkation of the Troops—Insubordination—Gen. Concha and the Slave-Trade.

The United States mail steamer *Cahawba*, J. D. Bulloch, Commander, from New-Orleans and Havana, arrived yesterday morning, having left the latter place on the 30th ult.

Nothing new had transpired since last accounts. Exchanges have improved; not much offering. The price of sugar remains as at last advices. Stock—265,000 boxes here, and of Matanzas, 85,000 boxes. Molasses not plenty, and no change in figures.

The health of the city continues good. Freights about the same.

Vessels not in demand for any business.

The Spanish fleet still in Havana.

On the 30th June, latitude 23° 40', longitude 81° 35', exchanged signals with an English ship standing E. E. July 4, latitude 38° 38', longitude 74° 5', passed brig *Wappo* standing north.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Havana, Monday, June 29, 1857.

The arrival of the long-expected squadron and recruits, and the all-absorbing topic of the Slave-trade, have served as a strong stimulus to the excitability of the Spaniards during the past week.

The troops were disembarked the same day they arrived, and sent to the country immediately. They are a very poor-looking set of fellows, and seem fit for anything but the conquest of Mexico. The original troops embarked at Cadiz were left at Puerto Rico. They were very much opposed to this, and insisted on proceeding to Cuba, thence to go to Vera Cruz, for which purpose they had voluntarily enlisted. A few words from the commanding Generals, and slight punishments inflicted on the ringleaders, induced the men to submit quietly. The Porto Rico troops will remain here, and occupy the posts now garrisoned by the Cuban soldiers. They, fortunately, arrived in good health, and the voyage to the interior towns may be the means of preventing their being decimated.

The Spanish citizens were so excited the morning after the arrival of the vessels, that they could not forbear hissing and hooting at the *Quaker City* and *Granada* as they left the port. What purpose they could have in expressing, in such an uncivilized way, their hatred of the American flag, is more than I can say. The Captain-General, I understand, expressed himself in strong terms of disapprobation of the conduct of these rowdies. The papers, as usual, are rather grandiloquent on the increase of the Cuban squadron, but abstain from all reference to the ultimate destination of the ships. As we have had no late arrivals from Vera Cruz, we can have no possible idea of the state of popular feeling in that unfortunate republic; but private letters represent the Mexicans eager for the contest, and making every preparation to recieve their guests.

Since the publication of the letter in the London *Times*, referring to General Concha's want of good faith in fulfilling the treaties with England about the Slave-trade, the other papers have recopied the same and added the usual meed of flattery. The general belief of our citizens is that the charges are not ill-founded. It may be that Concha has not shared in the plunder, but his brother officers have certainly done so. A large number of slaves have been landed, and but very few indeed captured by the authorities. Some twenty or thirty vessels were fitted out in this harbor, both under the American and Spanish flags, still not a step was taken to stop their departure. The very morning the *Gaceta* published the article, the American schooner *James Buchanan* left this port for the coast. This shows that the unfortunate *Times* correspondent was not so much at fault, as the Spanish journals would represent him to be.

The Charge Against Mr. W. R. C. Webster.

Jersey City, Saturday, July 4, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: On perusing this morning's issue of your valuable journal I notice an article purporting to come from your Washington correspondent, who signs himself the significant signature of "Uno," (you know,) in which some very slanderous remarks are made entitled "some disclosures relative to W. R. C. Webster," which I know, of my own personal knowledge, to be without the slightest foundation.

The article purports to contain a detail of statements, all of which are untrue in fact; and, as the counsel of Mr. Webster in his temporary absence, without any allusion to his private character heretofore—about which I have no information in the remotest degree suspicious—I simply wish to do him justice by contradicting such base accusations.

The truth in the premises it is useless in this mode to communicate; suffice it to say, that there is a motive bedded in anticipated and defeated gain, which is the moving power causing such erroneous emissions. I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.

WM. H. JOLLIFFE.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 27th day of June, to the 4th day of July, 1857: Men, 51; women, 55; boys, 125; girls, 79; total, 311.* Adults, 107; children, 204; males, 177; females, 134; colored persons, 8.

DISEASES.

Abscess	4	Croup	7	Inflam. of lungs	9
Albuminaria, and Bright's Disease of Kidneys	2	Cyanosis	1	Kill'd or murd'd	1
Apoplexy	2	Debility, adult	2	Liver, disease of	1
Bleeding	1	Debility, infant	4	Lues Venerea	3
Bleeding from Lungs	4	Del'm Tremens	1	Lungs, dis'ase of	1
Bleeding from Nose	1	Diabetes	1	Marasmus, infantile	13
Bronchitis	4	Diarrhoea	5	Measles	8
Burn'd or Scald.	1	Dropsy	1	Mortification	2
Cancer	1	Dropsy in Chest	1	Neuralgia	7
Catarrh	1	Dropsy in head	15	Pericardia, dis. of	1
Casualties	3	Drowned	3	Poison	1
Cholera, Infa'm.	5	Dysentery	1	Premature birth	9
Cholera, Morbus	1	Enlargement of the Heart	1	Scrofula	1
Concussion of the Brain	2	Epilepsy	1	Small-pox	5
Congestion of the Brain	5	Fever, bilious	1	Spine, disease of	1
Congestion of the Liver	4	Fever, remittent	1	Stillborn	34
Consumption	34	Fever, scarlet	16	Stone	1
Convulsions, infantile	20	Fever, typhoid	7	Stricture	1
		Fever, typhus	3	Suffocation	2
		Fracture of the skull	2	Suicide	2
		Heart, disease of	4	Teething	7
		Hooping cough	6	Tumor	1
		Inflam. bowels	7	Ulceration of the Bowels	2
		Inflam. of brain	3	Varioloid	1
		Inflam. of liver	1		
Total					311

*Decrease this week, 12.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

New-York Hospital.—Weekly Report to July 3, 1857:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on June 26	176	78	254
Admitted to July 3	30	12	42
Discharged, cured or relieved	30	10	40
Died	2	2	4
Remaining at date	174	78	252

Males, 211; females, 41.

J. DANACH, Superintendent.

Review at Ward School No. 35, Fifteenth Ward.—A review and examination of the class preparing for the Free Academy, took place last Wednesday, July 1. There were a number of visitors present, who were much pleased with the exercises, which consisted of compositions, declamations and singing by the pupils. The Academy class was examined in the Constitution of the United States, History and Algebra, and acquitted themselves very creditably.

[Advertisement.]

"The Widow of Toledo, or The Man in Gray," a dramatisation of the celebrated story under this title, lately published in the New-York *Ledger*, is to be produced at Purdy's National Theatre to-night, in fine style. This will, of course, attract the ladies, and no doubt the piece will have a long run. The pantomime of the "Golden Axe," and drama of "Warlock of the Glen," are to be performed with it.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Gas for the country. [illegible] Maryland Portable Gas Company.
C. B. Woodworth & Co.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, simple
And efficient gas machine,
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, foundries,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages.
Details will be furnished
By applying in person or by letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. B. Woodworth & Co.
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Eastern States.

[Advertisement.]

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.—The powerful, yet exquisite fragrance of this preparation neutralizes the odor of tobacco, and it is an admirable mouth-wash after smoking. As it soothes all irritations of the skin, it should also be applied to the face after shaving; and for chaps, pimples, blotches, is an admirable remedy. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50c. per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Going to Sea.—Ship owners would find it to their advantage to have the heads of masters, mates and sailors, carefully examined by a competent Phrenologist before sending them to sea. Do this and you may know their exact character and competency. Mr. Fowler, No. 308 Broadway, gives verbal and written descriptions of character, when desired, which may be relied on for accuracy.

[Advertisement.]

Catarrh Cured.—It is beginning to be understood that Dr. R. Goodale, at No. 385 Broadway, is introducing an invaluable remedy for the cure of this disease, and that he is doing just what he proposes to do, viz.; effecting complete and radical cures of the most inveterate cases of Catarrh. The remedy is in liquid form, to be inhaled or drawn into the nostrils. Further particulars soon.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills are admitted to be the greatest alterative medicine in the world. Their effect upon the system is not violent, but mild and painless, and the facility with which they regulate the disordered stomach and bowels, and restore the animal fluids to a healthy, life-sustaining condition, places them immeasurably in advance of all other internal remedies.

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 50c. to 60c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[Advertisement.]

SOUTH ROYALTON BANK OF VERMONT.

Notes on the above Bank are taken at Evans' Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, at 75 cents on the dollar, in payment for Summer Clothing.

[Advertisement.]

Books for Summer reading can be bought at Wm. P. Fetridge & Co.'s, opposite Stewart's, twenty per cent. cheaper than at any other establishment in the City.

[Advertisement.]

For any Disease of the Throat or Lungs use an oiled-silk Throat or Chest Plaster, medicated with J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar; relief will be almost immediate.

For any Neuralgic or Rheumatic trouble, apply J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar, and the pain will very soon cease.

For any Disease of the Skin, apply an Ointment made of equal parts of J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar and Mutton Tallow. Relief will be immediate.

For any Scrofulous or other Sores, take J. R. Stafford's Blood Purifying Powders, and dress the sores with Olive Tar Ointment. The Powders are composed of Sulphur and Iron, are agreeable to the taste, do not sicken or purge, but act directly on the Blood.

Olive Tar 50 cents a bottle, Powders $1 a package of 12 powders, Ointment 25 cents a bottle, by the Stafford Olive Tar Co., No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery, and by all Druggists.

LONG ISLAND.

The Turf for 1857.

Union Course, L. I.—Trotting, Saturday, July 4, match $1,000, mile heats in harness.

H. Woodruff, b. g. *Brattleborough*	1	1
W. Peabody, b. g. *Lewes*	2	2

Time, 2:32—2:40.

This race lacked excitement from the fact that most persons were satisfied that Woodruff would be the winner from the time of starting. The attendance was small, and the trot soon over. *Brattleborough* was the favorite previous to the race $100 to $30.

Running Race at Fordham.—July 4, for a purse of $50, quarter mile heats, best 3 in 5:

G. Holbeston, of Yonkers, entered *Lady Jane*	1	1
Mr. Lewis, Westchester, entered *Lady Fisher*	2	2
Mr. Parker entered *Nicholas*	3	3
W. Cooper entered *Young Trustee*	4	4

No time taken. Quite a large number of spectators were present and enjoyed the amusement vastly. The winner of this race had the call in betting at $100 to $75.

Union Course, L. I.—Trotting, Saturday, July 4; match $400, mile heats, to 250 pounds wagon and driver:

D. Walton, b. m. *Jane*.....Received forfeit.
Owner, b. g. *Ripton*.....Paid forfeit.

Union Course, L. I.—Trotting, Saturday, July 4; match $200, mile heats, best 3 in 5 in harness:

Owner, brown gelding.....Drawn.
Owner, gray gelding.....Drawn.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fatal Accident.—An accident occurred on Saturday, at 6 o'clock, P. M., to William Ross, a Conductor on the New-Jersey Railroad, by which he was fatally injured. He was in charge of the train which left Jersey City at that hour, and when it arrived he was missing. It was ascertained that he had taken up the tickets through about half of the train. A locomotive was sent back in search of him, and he was found lying by the track near the Bergen station, with his head badly cut. It is not known what caused the accident. He was taken to his home in Newark, and was alive yesterday afternoon, but was not expected to live through the night.

Normal School.—This institution has just closed its first year. A public examination of three days was held, and a very general interest was manifested. The Trustees of the School visited it on Thursday, July 2. Prof. Cole, of Trenton, made a very able address. Judge Naar, Editor of the *True American*, followed with some appropriate remarks. Hon. R. S. Field, President of the Board, expressed the great gratification the Trustees had derived from the examination. The exercises showed great efficiency had been employed in the management of the School. He said the Board deeply regretted that the Principal, Amos M. Kellogg, was to retire from a position he had filled with such signal ability.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Monday, July 6—A. M.

The past week was a broken one in business, by the occurrence of Independence Day. The Treasury year 1857, the most active and prosperous the country has ever known, closed on Tuesday, the 30th June. The Foreign entries of the succeeding three days were made under and at the reduced rates of the new Tariff. The withdrawals from the previous accumulation of Goods in the Public Store were made on the same terms. The amount of Cash duties ($888,881) paid into the Sub-Treasury were but little over half the sum anticipated for the first week. They were not equal by half a million of dollars to the disbursements of the Government at this point. The balances on Friday afternoon stood $10,317,059, against $10,841,217 at the close of the previous week. This difference of $524,158 and the income of $1,852,000 from California, which went into Bank on Monday last, will materially assist the Bank Average of Specie, to be declared on the statement of this afternoon. The only drawback is a remittance of $850,000 to Boston for shipment on Wednesday last by the Cunard steamer. The averages will be on five instead of six days. A large amount of new capital was paid into the Banks, enlarging their stocks, on the 1st July, the exact particulars of which will probably be noted at the foot of the statements to be rendered this day. The Money Market, although necessarily active from Wednesday morning to the close of the week, worked with smoothness, and altogether reflected, in the comparative ease of supply, under a heavy demand, and in the unusual promptness with which mercantile and corporate engagements were met, a soundness in financial affairs, which has never been been surpassed, and the direct reverse of the wicked prognostics put forth in advance of the inauguration of the New Tariff to alarm the timid and to force the sacrifice of moneyed securities.

As we expect in a few days to be able to present the complete Custom-House returns of the Foreign Trade at this port for the month of June, and with them our summary by months of the Import, *Export* and *Specie* movement at this port for the Treasury year just closed, we omit, this morning, the ordinary comparison by weeks.

The improvement in prices at the Stock Exchange, though already equal to an average of 2½@3 ₽ cent. *from the lowest depression*, is not so important as the partial change of absolute rule at the Brokers' Board. The control of the market, after a three days' struggle since the opening of July, has evidently passed from the side of the *Bears on several* active and important stocks, and the heavy contract sales which they entered upon on Thursday and Friday, to arrest this change, have only added to the probability a large rebound against them. As compared with Saturday week, the advantage to the *Bulls* is 7½ ₽ cent. on Michigan Southern, 3½ ₽ cent. on New-York Central, 2½ ₽ cent. on Toledo, 4½ ₽ cent. on Reading and 3 ₽ cent. on Galena and Chicago. A rise of 1@1½ ₽ cent. from the lowest price of Erie was also established, although the week closed about the same as on the last Saturday in June. The fluctuations were 27½@26@27½@27. The *short* sales of Michigan Southern appear to have been pushed as far as the changed sentiment of the Street in regard to the new organization of the line in Michigan and the satisfactory settlement of the Treasurer's appointment here, will allow the sellers to go, without critical hazard to themselves. The stock rose 4@5 ₽ cent. on Friday on a demand for only a few hundred shares. The operation against New-York Central attracts much attention, and elicited on Friday a good deal of feeling: over $100,000 was put in pledge in one of the Trust Companies to make secure the contracts entered into in the course of a few minutes at the early Board, viz: 20 ₽ cent. a side on 1,500 shares sold at 77⅞, thirty days' option to the seller, and 10 ₽ cent. a side on 2,000 shares at 77⅞ on sixty days' option to the seller. The total outstanding contracts in the stock cannot, at present, be far from 40,000 shares. The rise on the foregoing sales on Friday was about 2 ₽ cent. The contest is growing interesting, as well as somewhat more equal than heretofore. The Street, according to all we have noticed since the last heavy fall in prices, is shorter the list round than it was sixty days ago. The outstanding contracts in Erie, for example, are apparently greater below 32 ₽ cent. than above 45; in New-York Central, heavier below 82 than above 87; in Reading, heavier below 70 to 74 than above 80, and in Southern Michigan heavier below 45 than they were some weeks ago above 50 ₽ cent. On the last named stock the *Bears* grew a rich harvest, though *it was not fully gathered* when the market turned, and the Stock goes up as rapidly as it fell, and upon a greatly diminished supply of certificates on the Street. The *Bulls* inside the Board of Brokers, and their customers outside the Street, have been so long under the depression of prices, that assurances of the change for the better are taken with great caution. They venture no predictions yet, although appearances since the 1st July, on their own side, and the palpable disappointment amongst the *Bears*, that the gold shipments and the New Tariff have brought neither ruin upon the country nor confusion to the Money Market, indicate that further short sales, to the extent of fifty or a hundred thousand shares, if not more, must immediately be thrown on the market to keep it from ruin. In this view we look for an interesting time the present week.

"No More Days of Grace."

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

"An Act of the Legislature abolishing days of grace upon all notes and bills payable at sight, or on a specific day after sight, at any place within this State, takes effect, by its terms, on July 1."

The above appears in the general news department of your paper of July 1. Is not your construction of he act (a copy of which you give with the above comment) too general? At a superficial glance, it may appear warranted, but an analysis of the law will scarcely support it.

Days of grace have become, by mercantile usage, matter of *strict legal right*. Parties to commercial paper can be deprived of that right only by positive legislation.

The act lately passed may have been *intended*, by the Legislature, to be applicable to all drafts, bills of exchange, and promissory notes; but if so, the intention has not been carried out. Every statute where there is no ambiguity in its language, must be interpreted according to the usual, ordinary signification of the phraseology employed. Its meaning is not to be limited—nor is it to be extended.

The first section makes all bills of exchange or drafts drawn payable at sight "at any place within this State," payable on presentation, without days of grace.

Section 2d makes "all checks, bills of exchange, or drafts, appearing on their faces to have been drawn upon any bank, or upon any banking association, or individual banker, *carrying on business under the act to authorize the business of banking*," payable without days of grace. *Promissory notes* are no where mentioned in either of those sections, nor are they referred to at all in the law, save in section 3, where the method of protest is prescribed.

The reference to promissory notes in the one section would seem to indicate the intentional omission of them in the others.

Again, the commercial paper described in section 2 is confined to *special classes or descriptions*, to wit, to checks, drafts and bills drawn upon any Bank, Banking Association, or individual banker, *doing business under the Act to authorize the business of Banking*." Now are there not still in our State some institutions doing banking business, not under that Act? If so, no drafts or bills on such institutions come under the provisions of the recent statute?

What becomes of drafts drawn on individuals or firms not engaged in the "business of banking?" What of *promissory notes*, payable not on demand but at a specified time? Are *they* deprived of days of grace? Certainly they are not, by the words or terms of the Act itself. The words and the terms used are simple and plain. They bear a direct and easy interpretation. The law will give that interpretation only, without restriction and without extension.

It is possible the Legislature deliberately made a distinction between bills of exchange, or drafts, and promissory notes. For what reason, however, it would be difficult to conceive, unless to be consistent with itself, in throwing every subject it touched in confusion and disorder.

If no distinction was intended, then the Act is so inartificially drawn as by no means to accomplish the purpose which it was designed to effect.

The doubt as to the universal application of the Act referred to, seems of so grave a nature, and the interests involved in its construction of so great a magnitude, as to excuse my directing your attention to the foregoing suggestions. H. A. W.

New-York, Friday, July 3, 1857.

North American Trust Case.

From the Albany Argus.

The Court of Appeals closed its term and adjourned at a late hour last evening. We are especially indebted to the Reporter of the Court, Mr. Smith, and to Mr. Wood, Book-keeper in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, for our ability to present to our readers, this morning, a list of the cases decided by the Court, and also a copy of the propositions adopted by the Court in the decision of the great North American Trust and Banking Company cases. The import of the ruling in these cases is, that the claims of foreign creditors are established with slight modifications, and the million trust, also the first half million trust, which secured these foreign creditors are declared valid. The following resolutions were adopted by the Court:

1. The million and half million trusts sanctioned in the pleadings and proofs, are not void under the 8th section of the statute "to prevent the involvency of moneyed corporations." (1 R. S., 591.)

2. The said trusts are not void under the 9th section of said statute, it being the opinion of the Court that they were not made with intent to give a preference to particular creditors over other creditors.

3. The trusts are not void under the statute, (2 R. S. 135, § 1,) on the ground that they were made for the use of the North American Trust and Banking Company, it being the opinion of the Court that the statute applies only to conveyances, &c., primarily for the use of the grantor, and not to [illegible] other and active purposes, where the [illegible] the grantor are incidental and partial.

4. The said trusts were not made with [illegible] hinder, delay, or defraud creditors, and [illegible] they are not void on that ground.

5. The North American Trust and Banking Company had power to borrow money, and prior to the 3d day of June, 1840, banking associations could lawfully issue time paper to secure a debt for money loaned, with or without the corporate seal; provided such paper was not intended or calculated to circulate as money; and the trust bonds in the two trusts were not of a description falling within this proviso.

6. Prior to said 3d of June, 1840, the said trust bonds were issued and pledged to Palmer, McKillop, Dent & Co. in London, to secure their debt and future advances, with power to sell the same according to the original design of the trust. Such pledge was valid and it entitles the Palmers, &c., still holding 377 of the million, and 180 of the half million bonds, under the same, to the benefit of the two trusts along with other bondholders.

7. The said bonds when so issued and pledged, and when portions of the same were sold, were English contracts, and the loans or advances procured on the sale of 400 of them belonging to the million trust were not usurious by the then existing law of England, being exempted from the usury laws of that country by statute of 2d and 3d Victoria, chap. 37.

8. Even if said loans upon the 400 bonds were usurious, the appellant, as Receiver, representing as he does the Corporation, is prohibited by the statute of this State, passed in 1850, chap. 172, from setting up the usury in these cases in any stage thereof.

9. The holders of the said 400 bonds are therefore entitled to share in the benefit of the million trust.

10. The loan, nominally of $250,000, procured from the Philadelphia Banks, was a Pennsylvania contract, and although it may have been usurious, nevertheless by the law of that State the contract was inoperative only for the excess of interest over six per cent., the lawful interest.

11. The pledge of the 370 half-million Bonds to said banks was valid, although the twelve certificates of deposit, amounting to $250,000, issued by said company were prohibited by the statute of May 14, 1840, which took effect June 3, 1840, it being the opinion of the court that the intention and legal effect of the pledge were to secure the payment of the money loaned, and it being also the opinion of the court that the alleged voidness of the certificates of deposit issued for the repayment of such loan does not affect anything else in the contract.

12. The assignees of the said Philadelphia Banks have therefore a right to share in the benefit of the half-million trust, as holders of the said 370 bonds.

13. The Messrs. Holford & Co. have a right to share in the million trust as pledgees and holders of 24 of the bonds in that trust.

14. The general account of Palmer, McKillop, Dent & Co. against the North American Trust and Banking Company, including the advances made by them to take up the Davis Bills, so called, constitutes a legal and valid debt, to be reduced, however, by computing interest at five per cent. only, instead of seven per cent., and by striking out the commissions on the sale of so many of the million bonds as they themselves purchased.

The Coal Trade.

From the Miner's Journal, July 4.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 42,909 14—by Canal, 39,004 10—for the week, 82,004 04 tons. Total by Railroad, 957,789 10 against 1,060,066 16 tons. Do. by Canal, 425,789 16 against 420,428 12 tons to same period last year.

The continued scarcity of vessels at Port Richmond has checked the trade to some extent—the shipments by Canal are not diminished, and the quantity sent by that avenue is now ahead of the supply to same period last year. The Canal so far has had considerable advantage over the Railroad up to the present time, owing to the freights falling to $1 80 to New-York, instead of $1 90, on which the arrangement was based in fixing the rates between the two Companies. Freights have, however, advanced to $1 90 by Canal to New-York during the week, and the difference will be diminished hereafter. Freights from Port Richmond to Boston and New-York, have also advanced five cents ₽ ton.

The scarcity of vessels at Richmond and the stoppage of orders have prevented a general advance of Coal here on the first. Some operators, who have full orders, have advanced 10 cents and are obtaining it—those who are in the hands of the "middle interests," have had their orders stopped, as usual, just before the first of the month when prices are fixed, in order to prevent an advance, or reduce the prices of last month, which, owing to the unusual quantity of water in the mines, did not pay any profit.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

Boston, Friday, July 3.

The Imports of Foreign Goods at the Port of Boston for the week ending July 3, were as follows:

Dry Goods	$[illegible]2,190	Hemp, and manf. of	[illegible]
Wool	[illegible]	Lemons & Oranges	[illegible]
Iron and Steel	40,546	Saltpetre	[illegible]
Fish and Oil	[illegible]	Copper Ore	27,921
Hides and Skins	95,780	Madder	[illegible]
Sugar	341,971	Other Articles	[illegible]
Molasses	50,137		
Total			$1,446,570
The Imports of the corresponding week in 1856			[illegible]
Increase in 1857			[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

Providence, Saturday, July 4.

Printing Cloths.—The *Journal* reports the sales of the week to be 55,000 pieces. Wool is taken at fair prices as fast as it is received. Pulled wools are firm—the stock is light, but large quantities of fleeces will soon be received from the West. Sales for the week 55,000 lbs. Cotton is firm, with sales of about 2,000 bales at full prices, with a tendency to a further improvement.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—Benjamin Dill, Henry Church, Capt. J. H. Starkie, Mr. Sarsin, C. H. Vedan, C. C. McRae and lady, Miss Archer, C. H. Booker and lady, Rev. Seth Bliss, John N. Bradbury, T. J. Sims, G. Taylor, D. A. Taylor and son, E. W. Manning, Charles Bagley, Miss Mary Keely, E. S. Nash, Miss Lizzie Reynolds, Mrs. Kane and 3 children, Mr. Baldwin, and 15 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Lebanon, from Havre—Mr. Mayer, lady and servant, Mr. Spiller, Mr. De Parisomux, M. Waring, M. D., P. N. Elder, Mr. Rodger, Mr. Walter.

In steamship Cahawba, from New-Orleans and Havana—M. Cohen and brother, John Bowman, lady and child, L. Meck, M. McCrossen, Judge Elgee, S. Ayala, F. P. Hichborn, Mrs. Littlefield and child, Mrs. J. Brummell and 3 children, A. B. Cammock, J. B. Wright, Miss Livingston, Mrs. Burrows, Mrs. Norman, Mrs. McFall, Mrs. Hopkins, child and servant, Mrs. J. J. Bard and servant, Mrs. Pond, Mrs. and Miss Haywood, John McKowan, J. M. Arnoud, J. W. Aslin and lady, D. Fabio, A. Gesilbe, Mr. Billone, P. M. Fisk, child and servant, W. G. Crawford, A. D. Crossman, Mr. Montaigne, Mrs. Lawless and 2 children, Capt. Ives, J. L. Wilcox, J. de Mondolse, 2 children and 2 servants, J. B. Ochoa, V. Osato, B. de Camino, F. Aplegara, B. Miguel, C. E. Emerson, Capt. E. Horner, lady, sister and 4 children, J. A. Fesser, Miss C. Warren, T. R. Aungurn and family, A. Perez, Juan Moya, J. A. Stephens, F. Chorrentier, J. M. Casenova and sister, H. Mora and family, H. Hughes, C. Sevise, M. Moyo, L. Aycsteran, Mrs. Moliner, 2 daughters and servant, A. Moliner, Mrs. and Miss Bucker, 2 children and servant, Mr. Torrey, E. Boden, Miss Trist, Mrs. Lever, W. J. Stevens and lady, J. Fogarty, F. Pimental and servant, D. Herrera and servant, R. E. Lamos, lady, 3 children and servant, R. de Rivas, D. Watson, E. L. Sedan, M. Soranio and son, A. Bolona, A. Rogers, F. G. de Larravaya, G. Verhult, M. Hergues, R. Munos, V. Fernandez, G. W. Chase, D. Ventallien, S. Paez.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 29	Sun sets	7 30	Moon rises	8 60

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	7 56	Gov. Island	10 41	Hell Gate	12 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, July 4.

Arrived.

Bark Sea Duck, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Peabody, Bordeaux 47 ds., with brandy to order. June 24, John Hopkins, seaman, of England, fell from the head overboard and was lost.

Brig Teaser, (Br.,) McLellan, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to J. S. Whitney.

Schr. Pleiades, (Br.,) McBurnie, Hillsboro, N. S., 7 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Arrived....Sunday, July 5.

Steamship Lebanon, (Br., screw,) Cook, Havre June 22, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamship Cahawba, Bullock, New-Orleans June 27, and Havana with mdse. and 136 passengers to Livingston, Crocheron & Co. The steamship Mexico, for New-York, sailed from Havana 24 hours previous.

Ship Hellespont, (of Bath,) Kennard, Cardiff May 10, with railroad iron to order—vessel to master.

Ship Louisiana, (Brem.,) Muller, Bremen 39 ds., with mdse. and 273 passengers to Charles Leland.

Brig H. B. Emery, (of Castine,) Perkins, Dorchester 7 ds., with building stone to Enoch C. King.

Brig Emblem, Hiller, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Louisa, Beazle, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. D. Parshall, Crowell, Harwich.

Schr. American Chief, Prosly, New-Bedford.

Schr. Col. Simons, Wallis, Rockland 2 ds., with lime.

Schr. Republican, Bush, Albany, for Sag Harbor.

Schr. Martha Jane, Davis, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Benj. Browning, Daniels, Rondout for New-Haven.

Sloop Jane Grant, Shuck, Troy, for Norwich.

Propeller Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia and Cape May 18 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

Propeller Osprey, Kenney, Providence.

Propeller Potomska, Cushman, New-Bedford.

BELOW—Ship St. Louis, Davis, Cardiff 35 ds.—(By Capt. Morrell, of the steamtug Huntress.)

WIND—S. S. E.

Domestic Ports.

PORT JEFFERSON—June 30, arr. sloops Colchester, Eaton, Providence; Planet, Hastings, New-York; schr. Susan E. Jayne, Jayne, Boston. 30th, sloops Glide, Darling, Pawtucket; Emperor, Darling, do.; Union, Terrill, Saybrook; Champion, Bull, New-Haven; S. F. Jayne, Hopkins, Bridgeport; Julia Ann, Davis, Boston. July 2, Ruth Haley, Davis, Taunton; Laura, Tomskins, Randall, Bridgeport; General Marion, Hulse, Dighton. Sld. July 29, schrs. Margaret Ann, Dayton, New-York; Exchange, Halleck, Boston; 30th, Susan E. Jayne, Jayne, New-York; sloop J. Duryee, Henderson, do.

Spoken, &c.

June 18, lat. 42 20, lon. 46 50, exchanged signals with ship Guy Mannering, from New-York for Liverpool.

June 29, lat. 41 37, lon. 61 20, was passed ship St. Louis, bound W.

July 3, off Nantucket Shoals, was passed ship Philadelphia, bound W.